THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 13. THE SUN leads in local news. LOWELL, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896. THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation. PRICE ONE CENT.

FIRST EDITION

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

M M A PICTURES

Another Hearing Before the City Council.

PETITIONERS AND REMONSTRANTS HEARD.

Mr. Cowley and Others Oppose Scheme.

The M. M. A. picture scheme was given another hearing before the city government in joint convention last evening and both sides spoke again.

The mayor in opening read an important letter of remonstrance from Dr. W. H. Downs, a reputable artist of this city, who stated that in his opinion the pictures could be reproduced by any modern artist, fly specks and all, and agreed to reproduce them himself. The communication was placed on file.

The mayor then stated that those favoring the purchase would be heard first, and John C. Burke presented a petition in favor of the purchase signed by 300 names.

Mr. Burke then read the paper giving an account of the pictures and Charles H. Coburn spoke of the value of the paintings as historical relics.

Hon. Charles H. Allen said that he had always been on good terms with the society and had looked up their value, having ascertained from Mr. Chase, the expert, that the estimate put upon them is acknowledged extravagant. He acknowledged that it was a matter of sentiment but good sentiment, and he referred to Memorial hall as simply an expression of sentiment but not an extravagant one.

Col. C. A. R. Dimon spoke of his early connection with and deep interest in the Mechanics' association. He believed it would be a mistake for the city council to allow this opportunity to pass. Any other of our prominent cities would never neglect such a chance to obtain portraits of its founders. In regard to the expense, it would not add but one cent each to the assessable polls in this city.

Col. A. M. Chadwick believed that the price was low and reasonable.

John Welch criticized the remonstrance of amateur artists who presume to speak so glibly upon the value of these paintings in contradiction to the opinions of artists of wide repute in the country. One of the remonstrants, he said, had placed the value of the paintings at $5 each.

The Remonstrants.

The remonstrants were then heard, Charles Cowley opening the case for them. He desired in the first place to correct an impression which the paper read by Mr. Burke might make, that the portrait of J. B. Francis, which was sent to New York and insured for $4500 is not one that is offered for sale. After referring to the value of the pictures as works of art, the speaker said it seemed to him that the association should keep their paintings; it would be quite as improper for a bride to sell her wedding outfit.

The speaker called attention to the fact that city hall and Memorial hall were both built by an enabling act of the legislature and he would like to have Mr. Burke state whether in his opinion the city has any right to expend the public money for the purchase of gallery pictures.

He would like to know who the members of the Mechanics' association are. Only one, Mr. Coburn, had spoken.

The best thing to be done, he said, was to purchase the entire association, as it has no chance of competing in its library with the public library, which is not only modern, but free.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 5000 feet of land at 26 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS

GO TO

PATTEN & CO., FLORISTS

293 Central Street.

TELEPHONE To WILLIAM COGGER, 23 Concord street, for a load of mill kindling or slabs, at $1.00 a load. Telephone No. 153-5.

REPUBLICAN ROW

Varnum Adopts Unfair Tactics Against Opponents.

PUTNAM REGARDED AS A SURE WINNER.

The Democratic Caucuses Ordered For Oct.

Today the republicans are waging the hottest contest that ever occurred in this city.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the polls in every caucus room will open and it is predicted that the vote will be the largest ever cast at republican primaries in this city.

There will be no Australian ballot.

The big fight is for the senatorship. Figures indicate that a caucus nomination means election for the right man. It is for the republicans to determine who the right man is.

Candidates Putnam, Varnum, Roper and Stevens have conducted a thorough canvass.

The good qualities of each have been exploited, and the "Boss" has posed as the friend of everyone, even the workingman.

Besides the senatorial fight there is the race for representative honors to be decided, likewise the delegates to the state convention will be chosen. It is stated that a majority of these will be favorable to Winslow although the A. P. A. element is for Crane. This alone will add a little vim to the contest because the old line republicans are now regaining their hold on the machine and want to put down the A. P. A. wherever possible.

No Outdoor Rally.

The republican club held a meeting last evening at which it was intimated that any idea of holding an outdoor rally had been abandoned because a good speaker could not be secured.

Senator Lodge Will Speak.

Lewis E. McBrayne will preside at the young republicans' rally in Huntington hall tomorrow night when Senator Lodge will speak. There will be five short addresses besides the principal address.

Huntington hall is engaged for tomorrow evening, but an effort will be made to secure it for the rally. If it cannot be obtained then the meeting will be held in Associate hall.

There will be a procession of the young men's club, which will be joined in by the Knox Guards and Boys in Blue. Marshall C. Forrest will be chief marshal.

A committee on singing was appointed and Arthur W. Coburn, James E. Hill, Alexander Feegan, George Spalding and Timothy F. O'Sullivan were appointed a committee on reception. Thomas F. Connolly was put on the Ward Seven committee.

SUPERIOR COURT SESSION.

Cases of Interest From Lowell and Elsewhere.

All evidence in the case of McNabb vs. Rowland went in yesterday and the court finished the charge to the jury this morning.

The McNabb case went to the jury at 10.30 this morning and the case of Valentine Mather against Frank P. Cheney, Burke, Marshal & Corbett for the plaintiff and N. D. Pratt for the defendant was called. This is an action of contract and the amount involved is $770.65 for lumber sold and delivered.

The defendants make an offer of judgment $476.76 filed in 1895. The plaintiffs are lumber dealers in New Hampshire while the defendant is a box manufacturer. The short list is as follows:

Mather et als. vs Cheney.
True vs Traders' National bank.
Duren et als. vs Cann.
Same vs Moses.
Riley vs Lally.
Carroll vs Murray.
Howe vs McManus.
Safford vs Gaffney.

Insolvency Court.

Claims to the amount of $72 of P. J. Murphy of Camden, N. J., against W. E. Leinhas were allowed and the report of the assignee of Mr. Leinhas was presented and allowed, a balance of $2300 being shown.

The claim of $32 by Fuller & Hudson of Spiller, O., was not allowed.

The case of Strugewski & Cohen was continued to December.

Claims of the Prescott National bank for $7027.77 and C. B. Coburn & Co. for $6.38 were allowed against Campbell & Hanscom, insolvent debtors, and the date for further hearings in the case was fixed for Oct. 8 at Cambridge, when the offer of 33 cents on a dollar to be paid in 60 days will be heard.

The claim of Davis & Sargent, for $156.44 against A. V. Partridge was allowed and a date for further hearing was set for Sept. 24 at Cambridge.

STOLE THE KEYS

To Constable McManus' House and May Come Again.

A thief entered the house of Constable McManus on High street yesterday and stole every key in the house doing a similar trick at a neighboring house.

Navy Yard Fire.

There was a blaze in the boarding house of John Malone at the Navy Yard, Dracut, yesterday. The shed and a portion of the roof were damaged.

The Consumers' Brewing Co.'s EXPORT BEER

Bottled and Steamed at the Brewery, is the

Best Spring Tonic

Just Out. For Sale by All Local Dealers.

2 O'CLOCK

CARLISLE AGAIN

He Writes Upon Preserving the Parity.

POPULISTS WHACKING SEWALL EVERYWHERE.

Using the Maine Majority Against Him.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 16.—Secretary Carlisle has written the following letter on the subject of maintenance of the parity between gold and silver:

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 12.

James P. Holm, Louisville:

My Dear Sir—Your letter, asking how the silver dollars, which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each, are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1878, now amounting to more than $423,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the government when coined, and they are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and debts.

The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals. Gold has been paid on its coin obligations, when gold was demanded, and silver has been paid, when silver was demanded. Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law, and the policy of the treasury department, that the amounted coin has not been so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system, and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, at a ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard and protection of our currency against the depreciation, which the experiences of all countries has shown, would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed, confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable values of the coin would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver, on account of private individuals and corporations, the government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into circulation, by a legal tender provision, would soon expel gold from the country or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation.

In order to maintain the parity under such conditions, the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars and their paper representatives whenever demanded, just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited, and, therefore, consequently increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption. The implied obligation of the government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations, which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy.

With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government; and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and very largely, as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value.

It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals, will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and although silver dollars and silver certificates have not up to the present time been received in exchange for gold, yet, if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made. It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.

But if our present policy is adhered to, and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits, the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage.

Yours truly, J. G. Carlisle.

POPULISTS ALONE PERFECT.

Bateman Sees No Good In Republican or Democratic Parties.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 16.—Professor L. C. Bateman, the defeated Populist candidate for governor, gave a sensational interview last night upon the effect of the Maine election on the position of Arthur Sewall, and he demands his immediate withdrawal from the ticket. "I expected this deluge," said he, "but the waves rolled a little higher upon the shore than I had thought for. But then if the election was to go that way, it might just as well be by such an overwhelming majority as would convince the country of the collossal blunder made by the Democrats, when they nominated Arthur Sewall for vice president. Defeated in his own ward, more than three to one, most any other man would take himself out of a position where he could plainly see that he was not wanted. Not so with Sewall, however. He must be pushed off. That the Democratic managers will do this, there is grave reason to doubt.

"It is now my settled conviction, that Sewall's nomination was deliberately planned in order to throw the election into the hands of McKinley. Bryan is now surrounded by traitors, who are at heart gold standard men, Gorman, Jones, Hill and Tammany Hall! A bright reform galaxy, truly!

"If these men decide to retain Sewall, the object is plain. Bryan's nomination was largely an accident. These men recovered themselves in time to plan Sewall's nomination, to offset the effect. With a representative southern man on the ticket, nothing could have prevented a sweeping silver victory. As the matter now stands, unless Sewall comes off, nothing is more certain than Bryan's defeat.

"When the future historian shall write the story of this campaign, there will be laid bare one of the most gigantic conspiracies of the age. It will then be shown that Sewall's nomination was for the deliberate purpose of fastening upon us the infamous gold standard, with all the misery that it implies.

"As for the Maine election, it is just as well that the pie-hunters should know how the people regard them. When a notorious corruptionist like Powers can carry Maine by over 50,000 majority, it shows that something more than an economic question is involved.

"The character of the Democratic leaders is too well known to require extended comment. They jumped astride this silver wave with an alacrity that would have done credit to a professional acrobat. They would have done just the same had any other question been before the people that would have given them the offices. They are absolutely destitute of principle, and are ready to blow either hot or cold on any public question, according as it will advance their own private interests. A postoffice or a custom house is their highest aim and object in politics. The rank and file are all right."

POPULIST WASHBURN IN

Also Attacks Mr. Sewall and Demands His Withdrawal.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—George F. Washburn, chairman of the western branch of the Populist national committee, was asked: "Do you think Mr. Sewall should withdraw?"

"I certainly do; and the state of Maine also says so. I agree with Tom Reed, that 'Sewall's star sinks and Watson's rises.'

"The voice of Maine does not indicate any mismanagement of the campaign. There is force in the statement that Mr. Sewall is no more our candidate than is Mr. Hobart. There is also significance in the attitude of the Middle-of-the-Road men, who still say 'No Watson, no Bryan.' I know these men, as well as the Republicans, have accumulated a mass of evidence against Mr. Sewall, which they propose to make public, and which may force the Democratic party to a defense of Mr. Sewall's record during the closing days of the campaign; but so long as the issue can be kept upon silver, Mr. Bryan, as a standard bearer of the allied forces, can keep the enemy on the run, and the Republicans realize this. Therefore, failing to win on principle, I believe the trump card will be, to show in doubtful states the inconsistency of Mr. Sewall's record, and how much of a misfit he is on the Democratic ticket. It is possible for him to become here of the campaign, by rising above personal ambition and declaring that the silver cause must win. If, on the other hand, he insists on continuing, and the attack on him should result in Bryan's defeat, he would be held responsible by an indignant people, and would be scorned and hated as the most unpopular man in America. The crisis is at hand, and I trust a way will be found to unite all the reform forces upon the two candidates representing both sides, to resist the united forces of the Cleveland Republicans and McKinley Democrats. The only way to unite is for the Democrats to take our man."

Connecticut Democrats For Silver.

New Haven, Sept. 16.—The Democratic state central committee, which is composed of a majority of gold standard men, has surrendered, practically unconditionally, to the Silver delegates to the convention, and after the appointment of William Kennedy of Naugatuck, a pronounced silverite, as temporary chairman of the convention, Chairman Clinton B. Davis, Secretary Fred Brown and a majority of the committee resigned, to take effect after the convention is called to order. Carlos French, Connecticut National Democratic committeeman, has also forwarded his resignation to National headquarters.

Still Nearing 50,000 Mark.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 16.—With over 100 towns to be yet heard from, the Republican plurality in Maine figures up to 46,425, and will probably equal fully 50,000 when all the returns are in. The returns are complete from 418 towns, cities and plantations in the state and from 10 of the 16 counties. Over 82,000 Republican votes, it is estimated, were thrown, and about 32,000 Democratic. The Republican vote has exceeded anything ever before known in Maine, the nearest approach to it being the 79,101 received by Governor Burleigh in 1888.

Bryan's Easy Day.

Maysville, Ky., Sept. 16.—An easy day was the way Candidate Bryan characterized the campaigning experience which ended last night at Maysville. At nearly every place where he spoke, the rain fell heavily, and assemblages that heard him stood in a storm. Mr. Bryan said it manifested great interest in a campaign when people came a long distance and stood in the rain to listen to a political speech.

Suspected of Murder.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 16.—John Early and John Hogan were arraigned here yesterday, charged with murder, their alleged victim being Ann Hogan, wife of one of the respondents, and the sister of the other. She died at the city hospital last Saturday night, as the result of injuries received a week ago Sunday. The husband was held without bail for one week, pending a further investigation, while the brother was given a preliminary hearing, and was held without bail for his appearance before the October term of the superior court.

THE REPUBLICAN SCARECROW.

A FAIR QUESTION

America Had Free Coinage Without England

FOR 57 YEARS AND YET WE PROSPERED.

Fall River Globe Says Same Possible Now.

The Fall River Globe, we are glad to note, may be now listed with the papers that stand for free silver although it spent many days and weeks in prayerful consideration. It has made the decision and decided rightly. Here is an article from its columns well worth consideration:

England is the great creditor nation of the earth. For that reason it is for her advantage that gold, the scarcer metal, and consequently the most difficult for her creditors to obtain, should be the universal monetary standard. Such being the fact, it is highly improbable that she would ever willingly consent to the adoption of a double standard. This talk, therefore, of a return to bimetalism under international agreement is idle. England will never enter into such an agreement until forced to do so by the action of other nations working either in concert or independently of each other.

The United States is the largest silver producing country of the world and it is especially to her interest, consequently that this metal should be restored to its traditional functions and dignity as a monetary medium of exchange throughout the world, in all commercial transactions. The position of the Republican party in its attitude toward silver at the present time is strikingly inconsistent, in view of the fact that it is the loudly vaunted claim of that party that it is a special mission, first, last and all the time, it is to protect and to enchance the value of American products of every name and nature.

Mr. McKinley holds up to the inquity of any tariff system which permits the English manufacturer to place his goods in our markets in competition with our own. But since his change of heart on the money question he finds nothing to condemn, but much to praise, in the perpetuation of a policy which permits the English bankers to force a money standard upon us which is inimical not only to our great mining industries but establishes a species of commercial and financial tyranny which is oppressive to every business interest in the country.

That republicans believe the single gold standard is detrimental to the nation, and that bimetallism should be restored, is evinced by the declaration of the St. Louis platform, which pronounces for such a restoration of silver to its old position in the financial world on equal terms with gold when the same can be accomplished with the consent of other nations. "Other nations," in this instance, means England, and the contention is made that without the consent of that country it would be madness and mean ruin and disaster to re-monetize silver. But it will strike the average man who makes this question a matter of candid reflection as singular that the United States was able to maintain the double standard and wax great and prosperous up to 1873, when the silver dollar was demonetized by act of congress, although England had been on a gold standard basis for nearly 60 years before, or since 1816.

There is a historic fact which no advocate of gold monometallism will venture to deny. That was a condition which existed and under which this great republic thrived and expanded and marked a period in its history when its territory and natural resources were developed in a marvelous degree.

Opposed to this today we have simply a theory, and a speculative proposition, which may be right and may not. Certain it is, that it isn't substantiated by the 57 years of experience in paddling our own canoe independent of English dictation of the matter of our financial policy. How do our republican friends reconcile this lesson of the past with the prophecies they are now making of what the future will evolve if this country should return to its old financial method?

Silver League.

The executive committee of the Non-partisan Silver league has decided to support Harrington for congress and will urge the league as a body to do likewise. This committee met last night and arranged for a rally to be held in Huntington hall. The principal speaker will be Judge Stephen W. Bedford of Denver, Col. He has been in Maine during the campaign just ended, and quite frequently he and Henry Cabot Lodge who was also speaking in the same state, were placed in the same positions which demanded a controversy. The judge is now about to go to New York, and the league had induced him to come to Lowell for two very important reasons. The first is that Lodge will be here, and will address the young men. Realizing that Lodge is an able and convincing speaker, the league wants a man who will answer his argument, and they select the Denverite as one of the best qualified to do so, considering that he has been pitted against the Essex statesman for such a long time and must know a good deal of his arguments. The second is that, coming from the very hot-bed of free coinage sentiment, he will be able to explain that question in a way different from what it has been heard here before.

Normon Cameron, president of the state Non-partisan Silver league, will be another of the speakers. The choice of presiding officer has not been made.

An interesting portion of this rally will be the reading of the farewell address of George Washington, which the first president delivered just 100 years ago next Saturday. Mr. O'Connell said last evening, there are several portions particularly applicable to the present campaign.

Henry M. Teller will probably speak here the last week of the month. He has promised to do so, and a letter was sent to him last evening asking him to name the date to be arranged for him.

The league will send a representative to the convention of silver clubs at Chicago.

A meeting will be held Wednesday night and the most important business will be that of endorsing the congressional candidate.

Rev. Park A. Bradford has added another to the many little books pleading for the Chicago platform.—Times.

FUNERALS.

CHARTERS—The funeral services of Jane M. Charters were held at her home in Loring street yesterday afternoon. Rev. Bowley Greene was the officiating clergyman and the Highland quartet sang several appropriate selections. Burial was in the Lowell cemetery.

The Eastman heirs will sell residence, 116 Appleton street, at auction tomorrow afternoon. The house has 11 rooms, also bath room, shed and cellar; is supplied with water closets, gas and sewerage; is in fair order and repair; will be open for inspection after 10 a. m. The lot has an area of 1667 sq. ft., and a frontage of 22 feet. The property rents for $26 each month. It's between houses owned by the Hamilton Mfg. Co., and Enoch N. Grinnell. It's within 250 feet of the post office; it's between Elliot and Gorham streets; it's a splendidly situated estate in the Towers corner district. It seems unnecessary to more than announce the sale of premises, of this character. The sale, rain or shine at 5 o'clock, will be in charge of J. E. Conant & Co.

HENRY F. EASTMAN.
ALICE E. NESMITH.

Rev. Arno Gaebelein, president of the "Hope of Israel" mission, New York, will speak on the hope of Israel, in the Hebrew language, at the First Presbyterian church on Appleton street, Monday, Sept. 21, at 7.30 o'clock. Sons of Israel are cordially invited. All seats free.

COLD OR SILVER **Which?**

Not the metals are we speaking of—but twin lines of Men's Fall weight

UNDERWEAR

DERBY RIBBED

FLEECED BACK

Finely finished and suitable for early Fall Wear, colors gray and gold

50c.

NECKWEAR.

Distinctly new patterns and colorings so pretty that it attracts the ladies and that of course means that the men are attracted too.

MERRIMACK Fashion Corner Cop. City Hall CLOTH'G CO.

MAPLEWOOD COLORED CLUB

Hold a Delightful Outing at Crystal Lake Yesterday.

Having spent a day at the convention, and having previously talked politics, silver, gold, fiat money, tariff and every other old thing incidental to politics, the reporter was quite merry when he looked for a "lodge in some vast wilderness where politics are never discussed and politicians are unknown quantities. He found among other things an invitation to attend the annual picnic of the Maplewood Colored club at Crystal lake, once known as Leach's pond, North Chelmsford, and out he went, fondly hoping to hear the soft strains of "L'slana Lou," "Alabama Coon," and the like.

But the first sound he heard as he neared the place was Joe Raymond arguing for gold with Dave Stone on the silver end, and a crowd of all colors jollying both.

Fortunately the debate was declared off early and a ball game started at which there was a barrel of fun.

Dave Stone captained the colored team which was known as "Dave's Dusky Darkies," while Billy Grady owned the white team, which he called the Crystals. Prof. Iscberg was umpire and five innings were played. The Crystals weren't in it from the start, Eddie Brady's two bagger being the only feature, while Dave's team played like warriors. Grady, himself, with a seven foot bat made for the occasion struck out four times. Dave Stone played a great game without taking off his color and won the game by a score of 8 to 5. "Dead, I didn't. Never saw such an easy thing in all me born days," said Dave as he knocked the corner off the ball for the third time.

After the game the crowd adjourned to the pavilion where Jimmie Roark's orchestra furnished music for dancing the floor being in charge of old Jerry Williamson who is just as young as he used to be, a spring chicken, a regular broiler in fact. Jerry saw that every one had a partner and was a great man to have around. After supper the Chelmsford and Lowell people came out to add to the festivities and during the intermissions Willie O'Brien, the boy soprano, Dave Stone, Tip O'Neil of Chelmsford, Maurice Johnson, Roddie Blake and other vocalists rendered selections that made the very waters ripple with laughter. Shortly before midnight the last waltz was enjoyed and a special leaving Chelmsford at midnight conveyed the picnickers home.

Police Court—Hadley, J.

Ten drunks and quite a day for sentences.

Thomas McLoud was fined $10 to be paid in two days or two months in jail.

Joseph Charette got three months in the workhouse.

James Rice received one month in jail.

John Couther was sent to jail for six months, and Fannie Mullin got off with four months in jail.

Louis Laport, found guilty of assault and battery, was fined $10 and put under $100 to keep the peace for six months.

Philip Dissault, the circus man, who was charged with two counts of assault and battery, both of which were previously reported, was fined $35.

New Royal Arcanum Council.

A new council of the Royal Arcanum will be instituted in this city at an early date and a preliminary meeting was held last night at which 25 members signed the roll.

Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade had its fall meeting last night but no business of importance was transacted. The members discussed the money question in an informal manner.

Passaconaway tribe of Red Men, of this city were entertained by Watananock tribe of Nashua, last evening.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

When eight ounces make a pound and eighteen inches make a yard, you may find clothes ready-to-wear better than those made by Rogers, Peet & Co.

It will help you this season if you drop in to some first rate custom tailor's and find out what he's making and what he charges.

After you're posted, we'd like to show you Rogers, Peet's suits.

The more you know about good clothes and their cost, the better you'll appreciate these.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

VARNUM'S MEAN TACTICS

TO DEFEAT PUTNAM SHOWN IN THE MAIL'S COLUMNS.

Absurd Statements to Mislead Voters Made in Varnum's Behalf—The Boss the Enemy of Labor.

The friends of Mr. Varnum and the enemies of Mr. Putnam are resorting to the most ridiculous extremes in opposing the candidacy of the latter for the senatorial nomination.

A communication in this morning's Mail states that because Mr. Putnam is a member of the water board, he is not eligible for the office of senator.

The case of Mr. Foss is cited as an example, and the voters are cautioned to be careful not to nominate a man only to find afterwards that he cannot legally hold the office.

There is no resemblance between the case of Mr. Foss and that of Mr. Putnam. The law forbids any legislator to fill an office which he himself helped to create. Now Mr. Putnam as a member of the water board, had no part in the creation of the office of state senator, and, therefore, is eligible so far as that law is concerned. The other assumption is equally ridiculous, that while holding one public office. All this is the essence of political buncombe intended to mislead voters and secure Mr. Putnam's defeat. If the editor of the Mail wished to be fair, he would not allow such a piece of nonsense to be published in his columns.

But what is perhaps even more ridiculous is contained in another communication in the same column of the Mail. It says that Mr. Varnum is the friend of the laboring man. As well might we say that Mark Hanna is the friend of the laboring man. The employes of the street department know well how Mr. Varnum treated them during his incumbency as republican boss of the department. He threw some of the oldest and best men of the department out of work, and filled their places with loafers and henchmen who could secure a few votes for him or help him to his boom for mayor. And this forsooth is the man who is such a great friend to labor. While we have no particular reason to favor Mr. Putnam, we admire him as a man of fairness, and although a republican a man who would not stoop to the extremes of political dishonor already practiced by Mr. Varnum.

The Mail should be ashamed of itself in giving publicity to such unadultered political rot.

Varnum's Trick.

To show further that Varnum is unfair, he has declined to use the Australian ballot at tonight's caucuses. Some Varnum steal is contemplated.

Democratic City Committee.

The democratic city committee held a meeting last evening in Jackson hall. Chairman Pearson presided, and Secretary Tully was at his post. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the date for the representative caucus.

After some discussion, a motion was made that the caucuses be held Oct. 1 at 8 o'clock in the evening. This was amended to read that the matter be left with the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the city committee. The amendment was carried.

A motion then passed authorizing the president to appoint a committee of one from each ward to confer with surrounding towns and cities about the apportionment of senatorial districts for the next 10 years.

Will Seize the Land.

It is said that the lands and buildings committee will seize land for the Varnum school extension by exercising the right of eminent domain.

MONEY

deposited in the Savings Department of the Traders' National bank, corner Middlesex St. and Post Office ave. before 9 p. m., Saturday, October 3d, will draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Oct. 1st. Interest added to the deposit or may be withdrawn Jan. 1st and July 1st. Savings Department open 8 a. m., to 4 p. m., Saturday evenings 7 to 9.

WM. F. HILLS, Cashier.

$65 GARDNER, 20 Prescott street, has a good Upright Piano, seven octaves for $65.00—Friday—It's just what you want.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

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FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

FOR CONGRESSMAN,

JOHN H. HARRINGTON of Lowell

The Bryan-Sewall-Williams club in Boston was counted out in the caucuses and now Mr. Williams wants a recount. It is doubtful if this will bring redress, inasmuch as the same organization that cheated him in the caucus can do so equally in the recount.

The Woonsocket Reporter assigns for the reason of the suspension of the New Bedford Journal that a city with 55,000 population is not large enough to support two evening papers. Doubt it.—Fall River Globe.

That depends upon the per centage of the people that can read and also in no less degree upon whether the paper is worth supporting.

SENATOR HILL'S MISTAKES.

For a man who is accounted a shrewd politician, a man who has always stood by the machine, Senator Hill of New York, is of late making some fatal blunders. Once when the presidential nomination seemed within his grasp he consented to run for governor of New York and was so deeply buried that he was afterwards considered out of the presidential race. Had he declared for silver at the Chicago convention, he would have received the nomination and he could have swept the country. Had he been nominated as a silver man instead of Bryan, he would have carried New York and that with the support of the silver states would have assured his election. But he did not grasp the situation, he clung to false notions of expediency on the money question and contrary to his fixed policy became a bolter. Now he is attached to the tail of the gold kite and will fall into obscurity just as soon as he completes his term as senator unless he comes out for Bryan and Sewall.

REPUBLICAN SOLICITUDE FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

The republican party is at present very solicitous for the vote of the workingman. The leaders caution him against having anything to do with the silverites.

They tell him that the democratic party wants to pay him with a fifty-cent dollar, and that the purchasing power of the present dollar will be reduced by 50 per cent. They tell also of the calamity that will befall insurance companies and depositors in savings banks in case free silver be adopted.

All these and a thousand other calamities, the republican party say, will befall the laboring people if they vote for Bryan and Sewall.

They tell us that the only salvation of the working classes and of the country at large lies in the election of William McKinley, who is but a puppet in the hands of Mark Hanna, one of the worst oppressors of labor in this country.

With McKinley as president Mark Hanna would be the power behind the throne and to him the large corporations, the trusts and monopolies would appeal for a tariff, not for the benefit of the people, not for the prosperity of the country, but to recoup them for the part they played in electing McKinley and to subsidize them for doing business.

At the present time the money kings of the country, the oppressive trusts and syndicates are pouring their wealth into the campaign funds of the republican party with Mark Hanna as chief distributor.

Hundreds of millions if necessary will be used to corrupt the ballot by the purchase of votes and every conceivable kind of bribery. From this prospect we turn to that under free silver, when the money kings will be unable to corner the circulating medium of the country, when prices will have an upward instead of a downward tendency, when the products of other countries will be shut out of American markets, and when the increased prices will encourage enterprise there will be a demand for labor and consequently increased wages.

All this is certain to come under free silver, despite the predictions of calamity and dire disaster coming from the republicans.

The democratic party is the party of the people. Bryan and Sewall are the candidates who stand for the people's rights, and if any workingman doubts this statement, he has only to look at the character of the party arrayed against him, composed as it is of money kings, syndicates, trusts and monopolies, and everthing else calculated to oppress the toiling masses. With such a view of the political situation at the present time, it seems that even the most superficial observer should be able to determine where the interests of the people lie and accordingly how he should vote in November.

First class job printing at this office.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

REPUBLICANS IN IOWA

30,000 OF THEM WILL VOTE FOR FREE SILVER.

Result of a Circular Given to the Employees of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway—Farmers' Eyes Are Opened to the Dangers of the Single Gold Standard—Republican State Committee Admits the Situation.

The New York World, a strong gold adherent, has sent its correspondent, James Creelman, to the doubtful states for the purpose of ascertaining the political trend. Mr. Creelman is expected to give the facts as he finds them, but of course he is not expected to neglect anything that can give encouragement to the gold cause. This is what he finds in the state of Iowa, however:

It may startle people in the east to know that as Iowa stands today the vote is about a tie.

The extraordinary strength of the silver sentiment here has been suddenly revealed to the Republican state committee by the preliminary canvass of the counties.

Something like two-thirds of the districts have been heard from, and they show a Republican belt of more than 30,000.

The Democratic defection is in the neighborhood of 10,000. With the 32,000 and odd Populist votes joined to the Democratic strength Bryan would have a majority.

The Republicans do not attempt to conceal the facts. They frankly admit that the state is dangerously close. And the most remarkable thing about it is that Mr. Hanna has been looking for a Republican majority of 50,000 or 75,000 in Iowa.

Mr. Treynor, the secretary of the Republican state committee, told me that the reports from all parts of the state already in his hands indicated that there were at least 30,000 Republicans classed as doubtful, but actually leaning toward free silver.

Mr. Cummins, the Republican national committeeman of Iowa, confirmed this statement an hour later.

They admitted that on the surface of the reports the silver and gold vote was about a tie, but claimed that there was much reason to believe that a large part of the disaffected Republicans could be won back to the party by earnest work.

The reports of the Republican committee tally almost exactly with those of the Democratic state committee.

Mr. Currie, the Democratic state chairman, said that Mr. Treynor's figures agreed in a general way with those reported to Democratic headquarters.

When I made the trip through Iowa a few weeks ago, it seemed to me that most of the Republican free silver talk was froth, for many of the farmers who talked against the gold standard also expressed their admiration for McKinley. I found Democratic newspapers and Democratic politicians denouncing free silver. All has been changed in this brief space of time.

The trouble seems to be that, while the Republicans have been appealing to workingmen in the towns and cities to stand for sound money on the ground that it meant high wages and low prices of commodities, they have been driving into the free silver camp the farmers who want to hire labor at low rates and sell products at high rates.

For instance, President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway had the following circular handed to every employee of the road with his wages:

To the Employees of the B., C. R. and N. Railway:

Is not this money good enough for you? Why should any man, and especially a railroad man, want money which will purchase but half as much as this? The amount paid to you in 1895 was $1,017,119.30.

If the doctrines of the silver party are true, the products of the farm are to bring a higher price. Do you wish to vote to increase the price of the sack of flour or the meat you buy? If this doctrine is true, all articles brought from foreign countries will be doubled in price, such as coffee, tea and sugar. Do you wish to pay more?

The rates of freight and for passengers on the railways are fixed by law and cannot be raised. The railway company must pay you in the money it receives, and cannot pay you more than now, for the reason that it will receive no more than now, notwithstanding the fact that it will be only half as good.

If Mr. Bryan is our next president, the money of the country will be silver, or silver notes on a silver basis.

This railway company has to pay the interest on its bonds in gold, $811,000, and if it has to pay a premium to get it, and thereby the interest account is increased, there will be no way to meet it except by reducing expenses, and, while the pay may not be reduced, the number of men employed must be reduced.

Do you wish to take the chance of it being you who will be out of a place? Yours truly,

C. J. IVES.

Think of the effect of such a document on the minds of farmers, who are compelled to sell their oats at 8 cents, corn at 20 cents and wheat at 45 cents.

Tens of thousands of these circulars were immediately distributed through the farming districts by the Democratic state committee, and former Governor Boies has been pointing out to the farmers of Iowa, who are holding last year's crop in their bins and barns in the hope of higher prices, that free silver will double the price of farm products.

The result of this appeal in the agricultural districts is shown in the alarming reports which are now pouring into the Republican headquarters.

If there were free coinage, all the American silver would go to the United States mints except what would be required in the arts. This would compel all Asia and all Europe to pay our mint price, which would be $1.20 per ounce. No one would think of selling silver for less money.

Gold is no longer actually money. It is not circulating. It does not figure as money, but as a speculative commodity, locked up and cornered to force a further rise in its purely speculative value.

Gold in its last analysis is the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave.—W. J. Bryan.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

GETTING IT IN CIRCULATION.

How, Under Free Coinage, Silver Would Get Into the Hands of the People.

Many correspondents ask for information on this point, and a brief answer will be given.

Under free coinage the owner of silver bullion would take it to the mint and have it coined into dollars. With these dollars he would pay his employees, purchase his supplies, pay his taxes, debts and all other expenses. The persons thus receiving them would in like manner pay their debts and liabilities and meet their expenses. Thus it would make its rounds and find its way through the entire community.

Not only would it at once enter into circulation, but it would have the effect of bringing a large amount of money into use that is now lying idle. As silver floated out into the channels of trade it would raise prices and stimulate business. When prices rise, money always comes from its hiding places for investment. When property is going up, men will buy it, expecting to reap a profit from the rise. When prices advance—when property becomes dearer—it means that money is getting cheaper. Therefore men who have money are anxious to avoid loss by converting their money, which is falling, into property that is rising.

This explains why it is that in seasons of falling prices and business stagnation there always seems to be a superabundance of money—that is, a large amount of idle money for which there is no use.

When property values are falling, the man with money holds on to it. He says, "If I buy now, the property will shrink in value, and I will lose. So I will wait until the bottom mark is reached." But as soon as it gets to the bottom he will buy, provided always that he sees a chance for an upward movement.

There is scarcely a reader of The National Bimetallist who has not acted upon this principle, and who does not act upon it every day.

Briefly and concisely stated, the principle is this: When prices are falling, it is advantageous to hold on to our money if we have any. When prices are rising, it pays better to invest the money in property or in some productive enterprise.

The argument (?) by the gold people that if we had free coinage the poor man would not be able to get any of the money coined presents another of their innumerable absurdities and contradictions. In one breath they insist that the poor man will be loaded down with cumbersome 50 cent dollars and in the next that he will not be able to get any of them, even if they be coined.

It ought to be apparent that if silver bullion cannot be coined it is utterly impossible for it to get into circulation. If it can be coined, there is at least a chance for us all to get some of it. Let us take that chance.—National Bimetallist.

AFTERMATH OF LI.

What Will Probably Be the Result of the Viceroy's Visit.

If Li Hung Chang's progress through the country has the effect of previous visits of famous men, there will soon be felt in the public libraries and at the bookstores a demand for works on Chinese life and history. Libraries in smaller cities prepare for these calls as merchants anticipate trade. The awakening of a healthy interest in a comparatively little known land, upon which the personality of the viceroy, seen near at hand, throws a new light, accounts partly for such a spirit of inquiry, but it is in part analogous to the feeling that brought about the craze for red and yellow pottery and bric-a-brac which followed the excitement over the peachblow vase. It had its echo in the song that became popular in England after the visit, several years ago, of the first of the eastern potentates to come to London:

The shah of Russia's been and gone.
What'll the next sensation be?

Already the advertisers have begun to build upon the prestige of the Chinese earl. The gorgeous fabrics that the ambassador of the Flowery Kingdom displayed commanded feminine attention from the start, and the medals which he has left in goodly numbers along the lines of his travels will serve to keep his land as well as himself in mind for some time. It would not be surprising if importations of Chinese fancies in ornament and utensils appeared in the market soon as conspicuously as a few years ago Japanese work did.—New York Sun.

SHORT CRANBERRY CROP.

Frost and Forest Fires Caused Great Destruction, and Prices Will Be High.

That delicious requisite of the roast turkey banquet, the cranberry, will be rather a scarce and high priced article this fall. There is general disappointment among the cranberry growers of the south Jersey counties over the short crop which will soon be harvested.

All of the large growers in Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland, Burlington, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem counties, which is the big cranberry section of the state, agree that there will not be more than a third of a crop. Last spring the cranberry crop gave promise of being an exceedingly large one, but the blossoms were killed by the two heavy frosts experienced in June. These frosts were barely perceptible on the uplands, but they played havoc on the lowland bogs. The heavy forest fires have also done great damage. The output, which last year was more than 300,000 bushels in the counties named, will be less than 100,000 this year.

To Treat With the Bannocks.

John B. Goodwin of Atlanta and C. G. Hoyt of Beatrice, Neb., are in Pocatello, Ida., to treat with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians of Fort Hall reservation for a portion of their lands to be thrown open for public settlement. This tract embraces a large area of valuable mineral land which surrounds Pocatello and is of vital interest to all Idaho. This commission was created by the last congress through the efforts of Senator Dubois and an appropriation made of $15,000. The third member has not been named to succeed Mr. Teller of Colorado, who could not serve. There are six reservations of Indians to treat with. They are the Uintahs of Utah, Aquimas of Washington, Fort Hall of Idaho, and Crows, Cheyennes and Flatheads of Montana.

No Comparison.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

WORLD'S BIGGEST MAP.

The Whole Country to Be Shown on a Large Stretch of Land.

If the pet project of Senator Cannon of Utah is carried out, this country will, before long, have the largest surface map in the world. His idea is to lay out the Potomac flats, near Washington, for a space about three miles in length and a mile and a half in width, into a ground map of the United States, which shall show not only every important lake, river and waterfall, but also even the principal highways. The plan has been heartily indorsed by Gardiner Hubbard, president of the National Geographical society, and at the next meeting of congress a sufficient appropriation to carry out his idea may be secured.

The inequalities of the earth's surface could be represented with a uniform system of exaggeration for the mountain ranges, and the water supply so regulated that each river should flow at a proportionate rate of speed with its prototype. The most important highways all over the country could also be indicated on a map of the size proposed, and even the larger buildings of the great cities. The exact limits of the cities themselves would also appear, as well as the vast network of railroads, with their bridges and tunnels, and countless other things which are not even hinted at upon the largest maps now in use.

For practical purposes the great map would be invaluable. If a man should think of establishing some manufacturing industry at a certain point, he could get a better idea of the "lay of the land" and the general physical advantages of the surrounding country from the map than he could from visiting the actual spot in question.

On its scientific side the advantages of this great map would be innumerable. As the usefulness of it came to be recognized, people from every part of this and other countries would be sure to visit it to make special geographical studies. By the use of different kinds of coloring matter the prevailing geological types could be accurately reproduced, and perhaps, by means of painted arrows placed in various parts, the usual direction of the winds shown.

The geological survey is now collecting data bearing on this map idea, and all that it will be necessary for congress to do will be to appropriate the Potomac flats, whose outline is admirably shaped for such a scheme, and start its army of skilled scientists and engineers at work to make Senator Cannon's dream a reality.—New York Journal.

Stops Cruelty to Wheels.

Since bicycles are displacing horses Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has undertaken the defense of the wheel. It is even possible that the organization will become a society for the prevention of cruelty to bicycles.

Mr. Hankinson was the complainant in special sessions yesterday against a man who broke a bottle in front of a bicycle. The defendant was John L. Fitzpatrick of One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Union avenue. The court fined the defendant $25.—New York Journal.

The Godlike Daniel and the Butcher.

Here is an anecdote of Daniel Webster that has never been in print:

Webster was once sued by his meat man. The man did not call upon Webster afterward to trade with him. Webster met him in the course of a few days and asked him why he didn't call. "Because," said the man, "I supposed that you would be offended and wouldn't trade with me any more." To which Webster replied, "Oh, sue me as many times as you like, but, for heaven's sake, don't starve me to death."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Still Loyal to Yale.

A rumor that Bob Cook, the veteran coach of the Yale college crew, was about to sever his connection as graduate manager of the varsity crew of "Old Eli" was denied by him.

YOUNG GIRLS.

Their Conduct and Health Often Mystifies Their Mothers.

Young girls often feel and consequently act, very strangely.

They shed tears without apparent cause, are restless, nervous, and at times almost hysterical. They seem self-

absorbed, and heedless of things going on around them. Sometimes they complain of pain in lower parts of body, flushes of heat in head, cold feet, etc.

Young girls are not free from incipient womb troubles.

Mothers should see to it that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is promptly taken; all druggists have it. The girl will speedily be "herself again," and a probable danger be averted. Any information on this subject, or regarding all female ailments, will be cheerfully given free by Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Write her.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all local Druggists.

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Large Assortment. Lowest Prices.

50c. to $5.00.

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SUNBEAMS.

One of the Things We Say.

"GOING FOR A TRAMP BEFORE BREAKFAST."
—Up to Date.

Ready to Coincide.

Mr. Goldman and Mr. Silverman were standing on the corner in front of a beer saloon engaged in a heated debate on the money question. Mr. Goldman had just finished a long and apparently irrefutable argument and suddenly asked Mr. Silverman, "Now, will you coincide with me?" Whereupon Mr. Silverman promptly replied, "Thanks, I don't care if I do."—New York Sunday World.

The Fit.

The actress stamped with rage.

"See here," she exclaimed to her modiste, "I'm supposed to fall in a fit when I am informed of my lover's death, and just look at those wrinkles across the back."

Realism, it was to be borne in mind, was always the main desideratum.—Detroit Tribune.

No Advantage to Him.

"Well, you don't have to hustle quite as hard as you did a few weeks ago," said the loquacious citizen to the leeman.

"No," said the toiler, "but the work is harder. As the weather gits colder ice weighs a heap more to the pound."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Great Mistake.

"Old Professor Digdust is a very learned man, isn't he?"

"Yes, indeed. I suppose his knowledge embraces every subject except the only subject worth embracing—woman."—Truth.

Both Convinced.

Wallace—Do you believe these street corner arguments ever convince anybody?

Ferry—Sure. Each fellow goes away convinced that the other fellow don't know a thing about it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Of Course They Could if They Looked.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.

"That's plain enough," he replied absentedly.

Then he had to explain that he meant anybody could see it.—New York Press.

Hit.

Editor—Your poem has made a hit.

Author—Copied?

Editor—No, but I find it is the basis of no fewer than 17 bicycle parodies.—Detroit Tribune.

Know His Place.

Indignant Butcher—That dog of yours has been getting into my sausages.

Pointer—Well, he seems to know his place, doesn't he?—Yonkers Statesman.

Dolan and the Bike.

"The gre't thruble that Oi notice about the bicycle," said Mr. Dolan after his first lesson, "is that yez kape fallin off before yez git an."—Washington Star.

He Had.

She—Why, Will, those trousers look as if you had been sleeping in them.

He—I have. I wore them to church last Sunday.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Bent.

"After riding a wheel it seems such a come down to walk."

"Yes; one does have to unbend some, for a fact."—Detroit Tribune.

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DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 16 CENTRAL ST. opposite the Washington House.

Client: "Good morning, Mr. Swellplead. I've just received your bill for getting me off in that assault and battery case the other day."

Mr. Swellplead: "Ah, yes, to be sure. Any further information I can give you about it?"

Client: "Yes. I'd like to know if I can change my mind and go to jail instead."

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Of our Dandelion Nerve Tonic—a delicious invigorating home drink easily made—simply adding water and sugar and is low enough in price so that any one can afford it.

It is a good stomach tonic as well and should be tried by every one—much different and heathier than the majority of oil and soap bark concoctions usually sold 15c. a bottle only at

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE, 217 Central Street.

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ARE YOU THINKING OF FURNISHING?

DO YOUR ROOMS NEED CARPETS?

ARE YOU GOING TO BE MARRIED?

DO YOU REQUIRE ANY ARTICLE OF FURNITURE?

If so come and look through our warerooms. You will be courteously waited on whether you want to buy or not, and you will learn something about our prices that will cause you to trade with us when you need anything in our line. See our line of Couches at $8.00 and upwards. Chamber suites and Parlor suites from the cheapest to the best. Dining room furniture that is sure to please you both in style and price. The Glenwood ranges and Parlor stoves always in stock. Carpets and floor coverings of all kinds. A complete assortment of Housefurnishings.

66 Prescott Street.

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CALIFORNIA WHITE WINES

Hochheimer, Reising, Haut Sauterne, Deidesheimer, Sauterne.

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2---EXHIBITIONS DAILY---2

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MR. JAMES A. REILLY,

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Supported by a Strong Company. Sweet and Catchy Songs. Clever Specialities.

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An Interesting Condensation of Historical Incidents Bearing Upon the Labor Question—First Installment of an Able Treatment of This Vital Subject.

(Special Correspondence.)

The question of the unemployed is the one question in relation to labor which well to do philanthropists and students of charities are not able to pass over in silence. The sick, the aged, the destitute, children are factors in charity which show a less direct dependence on the wage question, but the problem of the tramp is one that steadily confronts these students and will not be put aside, for the ablebodied paupers fill our workhouses or almshouses and police or mission or slum lodgings in such numbers that the philanthropists are forced to try to find some solution of the problem. At present they are seeking an answer in the direction of a more or less costly machinery of trade schools for the younger element, of state farms, escape from which shall be a penitentiary offense, of stricter laws and of a stricter enforcement of the law. They do not even yet see clearly that to shut these tramps and vagrants out in one city or state is merely to send them on somewhere else. Turned from the closed police station lodgings in our cities, the vagrants crowd the slum lodgings and sleep hidden in the tenement house hallways and cellars. In New York the self committed people (ablebodied paupers) who are no longer admitted to the workhouse since the division of the department of charities and correction, now swell the almshouse census. Nor do these students of charities in the least realize the mockery of their elaborate and expensive scheme of state farms, designed to force a man to work who has very probably been reduced to his present degradation and hopeless condition by the failure to find employment, when he earnestly sought it before weeks of tramping the road in a vain search had taught him only too well how easy it was to live without work. These philanthropists hold that every ablebodied pauper is a pauper either because he was born lazy or was early contaminated by bad surroundings, or because he drinks. They tell you with truth that the question of the unemployed is not of modern origin, and to prove their assertion, so far as the English speaking race is concerned, they point to the early legislation against paupers and vagrants and to the poor law of Elizabeth, which, in its essence, endured far into our own century.

In this connection it may not be amiss to recall the history of the evolution of the English pauper and vagrant as we find it told in "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorold Rogers, supplemented by facts presented by another writer whose accuracy and care in statement have gone unquestioned amid the fiercest attacks upon the deductions he makes. The writer is Karl Marx, and the book is "Capital."

The fifteenth century was the golden age of the English laborer. High wages and cheap food left a wide margin between the workingman's earnings and his necessary expenditures for food, clothing and shelter. Serfdom had disappeared as a practical issue at the end of the fourteenth century. Free peasant proprietors formed the great majority of the population. The agricultural wage laborers consisted partly of peasants, who utilized their spare time by working on the large estates, partly of an independent special class of wage laborers. These, together with the rest of the peasants, enjoyed the usufruct of the common land, which gave pasture to their cattle and furnished firewood and timber. The towns also were markedly prosperous at this time. The capitalist artisan was just beginning to develop as a social factor. Hitherto the usual custom had been that the farmer landowner or noble should provide the material raw and in bulk and pay the craftsmen wages.

This desirable condition of relatively high wages and relatively cheap food had not come about and been maintained without a struggle on the part of the laborer. The black death, which appeared in England late in the summer of 1348, swept away probably one-third of the population. The pestilence was followed by a rise in wages. "The rise in agricultural labor is," says Rogers (chapter 8), "all kinds of men's work being taken together, about 50 per cent, and of women's work fully 100 per cent. When taken together, the rise in the wages of artisans' labor is almost exactly the same as that effected in the case of the husbandman."

But it seems that agricultural produce experienced no rise, while everything to which labor added its principal volume rose proportionately in price. So the laborer and the artisan became for a time the masters of the situation. The landlord found a stationary or retrograde market for the produce he wanted to sell and a rapidly advancing market for what he wanted to buy. In this dilemma he went begging and bullying to king and parliament. The result was the famous statute of laborers, which remained the law of England until repealed by Elizabeth. The statute contained eight clauses ("Six Centuries of Work and Wages," chapter 8):

First.—No person under 60 years of age, whether serf or free, shall decline to undertake [illegible] at the wages which had been customary in the king's twentieth year (1347), except they lived by merchandise, were regularly engaged in some mechanical craft, were possessed of private means or were occupiers of land. The lord was to have the first claim to the labor of his serfs, and those who decline to work for him or for others are to be sent to the common jail.

Second.—Imprisonment is decreed against all persons who may quit service before the time which is fixed in their agreements.

Third.—No other than the old wages are to be given, and the remedy against those who seek to get more is to be sought in the lord's court.

Fourth.—Lords of manors paying more than the customary amount are to be liable to treble damages.

Fifth.—Artificers are to be liable to the same conditions, the artificers enumerated being saddlers, tanners, furriers, shoemakers, tailors, smiths, carpenters, masons, tilers, parquetters, carters and others.

Sixth.—Food must be sold at reasonable prices.

Seventh.—Alms are strictly forbidden to ablebodied laborers.

Eighth.—Any excess of wages taken or paid can be seized for the king's use (toward the payment of certain taxes lately granted).

The statute provides for the difference between summer and winter wages and guards against the emigration of the town population to country places in summer. Coalition of the laborer is treated as a crime from the fourteenth century to 1825, when the laws against trades unions were repealed.

Marx says ("Capital," chapter 10, section 5) that the black death was only the pretext for the statute. He takes the position that the pestilence, by producing an artificial scarcity of labor, merely quickened the natural course of the abolishment of serfdom, which the landlords felt was now becoming an established fact, and that this statute was an effort to regain by law their former powers. Rogers, too, says that the plague precipitated the commutation of labor rents for money payments, and that it almost emancipated the remaining serfs.

This statute of laborers was constantly reacted, with accumulated penalties and precautions. It proved impossible to enforce it. Parliament is always complaining that the law is evaded or disobeyed. As a matter of fact, it was passed only in the interest of a single class, the feudal landlords, and pretty much everybody else in the community, the lawyers, bailiffs and agents excepted, found it to his interest to disregard its provisions. The peasant farmer was prospering under conditions which went near to ruin the feudal landlords, because—though he, too, must sell in a cheap market and buy in a dear one—he found his own labor on his own holding and hired none, and he could, when his work was over, hire himself and his children out at high wages, or he might perhaps double his own holding on easy terms, for the lords were seeking tenants, not tenants seeking lords. Things went better with him than they had ever gone before; so the peasant farmer, the laborer and the artisan tried conclusions with the statute of laborers and with the landlords. The old system of capitalist cultivators began to give way, and the land was pretty generally leased to tenants for long terms of years. Ineffective as were the attempts at enforcing the statute regulating wages, they produced much irritation among the people and were, it is probable, intended to produce it. At last the feudal landlords, finding that the law failed to help them, took matters into their own hands and sought to reverse the customary commutations of money for labor by force. Wat Tyler's insurrection was the defiant reply of the people to this attempt, and parliament, frightened into giving way at last, tacitly dropped the cause of the landlords. The custom of commuting the old labor rents for money payments became universal, and the serfs became copy holders. High wages and cheap food remained for some 125 years the general rule under which the English working people lived. The long struggle was over, and feudal serfdom had passed away.

MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

No Labor Aristocracy.

The Trainmen's Journal says: There can be no labor aristocracy. And while there may be some men who think they are better than their fellows, they are only deluding themselves with a supposition founded on their silly conceit. The majority of men have outgrown the idea that wages make the man and recognize that principle, not money, makes him. When men think seriously of their obligations to one another, there will be no quibbling over trivial questions of ways and means, but all will get together and work together.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

WORKMEN BEG FOR BREAD.

Let Those Who Believe Labor Has Nothing to Complain of Read This.

Eight hundred men gathered in the vacant lot adjoining Indiana avenue and Front street yesterday and clamored for bread. They were not the habitually idle nor the voluntary tramp. Each had a stake in the community in the shape of residence and citizenship. Many had given stronger hostage to fortune and were the breadwinners of families, the rent producers of small homes which up to 1893 they had been able to maintain in comfort. The sudden stress of business and industrial depression of that time had exhausted savings of years and had brought many of them to the verge of want, some to absolute starvation.

The wisdom of experience led to the appointment of a committee, which came to be known as the Kensington Aid association, which in its organized function was able to obtain the needed assistance and distribute it in a way that precluded all suspicions of interested motives of the parties concerned. Happily the period of distress was brief, and by Thanksgiving day of that year the association was able to ask discharge, all the duties of its voluntary service having been rendered. Hundreds had enjoyed the benefits of the funds this committee distributed and had been able to save their self respect from the degradation of asking alms personally.

Again the wolf is howling at the door of the textile operatives of Kensington. A Press reporter yesterday found hundreds of them on the sidewalks or seated in knots on the boulders left by the excavations in the adjacent lots. They had not gathered there merely for the meeting that was to come. Sitting on the rocks and chatting on the corners have been almost their sole occupation for the past six months. The men leave their homes as early as they needed to when each day meant dollars earned. Old habits of early rising are persistent. The days, however, begin with a weary round of inquiry when manufacture is to be resumed, and then with a more tiresome quest for anything to do which can earn a few pennies for the family sustenance.

A limited tour of calls at the little houses in the vicinity gave ample confirmation of the stories told by the men, be it said, with an unwillingness that seemed genuine and bred of dread of being classed as paupers. Houses that a few years ago had all the comforts and a few of the luxurious trappings of modern living were barer than the dormitories of almshouses. Parlor furniture had long ago gone to the secondhand shops. The space was turned into lodgings for rent, which, if let, were hired by tenants with whom the sublessors had to be as patient as the landlords are with them themselves. A table, three or four rickety chairs, bare floors, and in most cases larders as bare, were the rule. Back of all this was the awful vision of distraint for rent long overdue and winter at hand.

Here is an instance of the straits to which some have been put:

A comparatively young man was arrested a day or two ago for stealing some potted plants which stood in the doorway of a residence and selling them. He was arraigned before Magistrate Kochersperger and questioned. The poor fellow admitted his guilt, saying: "I have been out of work and unable to provide for my family. I saw a chance to take those plants. I did so and sold them. I took the money and gave it to my wife, who bought food for the children with it."

The wife was called and said that she supposed her husband had worked for the money. The magistrate turned to the prosecutor and asked him if he wanted to press the charge. He replied in the negative. Then, with tears in his eyes, the man who had committed the theft turned to the owner of the articles and promised to pay him for them as soon as he obtained employment.

There are thousands of men in the same predicament. Those of the mills not already closed down are working on such short time that the employees receive barely enough to procure the necessities of life. To make matters worse, the real estate owners feel that they are unable to house the occupants of their dwellings unless some rent is paid. Many householders are months in arrears with their rent and have no hope of paying what they owe. It is said that property owners anticipate holding a meeting, the result of which will be that unless they receive their rent the tenants must be evicted.—Philadelphia Press.

Some of Labor's Friends.

The charge is made against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company by some of its employees who are in a position to know that the company is watching the men closely to prevent them from organizing and takes the first opportunity—and one is seldom lacking—to get rid of those who are found organizing. President Rossiter will doubtless deny that there is any truth in this charge, and, of course, ex-Governor Flower, who is just now very much worried lest the workingmen will get paid in 53 cent dollars if Bryan is elected, would not like to admit that a railroad company in which he has so much interest is denying the right of organization to its employees. Yet, in spite of anything Mr. Rossiter may say, or ex-Governor Flower either, the charge may be strictly true.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Pittsburg's Potato Patches.

The Pingree potato patch experiment has been a success in Pittsburg. Over 100 families have earned good livings by tilling the garden plots, and some few of the industrious farmers have succeeded in making a little money. They had much to contend with, however, and the success made was only after great effort. The vegetables were planted out very late, the potatoes in some of the plots decayed because of the wet weather, and the weeds grew luxuriantly.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How to Clean Burned Dishes.

Baking dishes that become burned in the oven and plates and platters that become blackened with the food scorched upon them should not go through the tedious process of scraping. Simply put a little water and ashes in the dish and let it become warm, and the burnt and discolored portions may be easily cleaned without injuring the dish.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

STAY-AT-HOMES

Are What Counted Against the Maine Democrats.

WHILE OTHERS VOTED WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Reed Gets Smallest Plurality in the State.

Portland, Sept. 15.—The returns from outlying towns are coming in slowly and it is not expected the full returns will be in till tomorrow.

So far the republican majority is 48,-50. The republicans carried every county. The democratic vote fell off 40 per cent. from 1892. It is believed 20 per cent. went to the republicans and the others remained at home.

The prohibition and populist votes fell off 25 per cent. from 1892. In the first congressional district Reed's majority is 10,566; Dingley has 11,000 majority in the second district; Milliken has 12,000 in the third; and Boutwell 15,000 in the fourth district. The democrats have elected but five representatives.

WRECKED MONTE TABOR.

Message From Captain of the Italian Bark Discredited.

Provincetown, Mass., Sept. 15.—Great interest is manifested in the wrecked Italian bark Monte Tabor. The message found in the bottle and purporting to have been written by the captain of the bark is regarded with suspicion. The characters in the letter cannot be read, but from a word made out here and there, it would seem to be the story of a terrible storm at sea, and a farewell to several persons whose first names only are mentioned. As it is said that all Italian captains must take a college course of at least three years, it is not believed here that the letter in question, judging from its character was written by the captain.

TWO MEN BURNED

In a Stable Fire at Milwaukee This Morning.

Milwaukee, Sept. 15.—Albert Mangers, stable was destroyed by fire this morning. Two men and several horses were burned to death. The names of the men are unknown as they were engaged only a few days ago.

SCHOOL BELLS RANG

And Thousands of Children Reported for a Season of Study.

School opened yesterday.

Yesterday morning the school bells rang out the summons and thousands of bright school children fresh from a rest of two months gathered in their respective rooms. The meagre returns so far received by Supt. Whitcomb indicate an increased attendance all around. Twenty substitute teachers started in to work and it may be necessary to engage others. In all the schools the day was passed assigning pupils to the different rooms.

At the training school twelve of the young ladies who passed the recent examination reported. Miss Jackson, the new assistant, was also on hand.

At the High school there is one vacancy in the corps of teachers. Mr. Thompson, chairman of the High school committee, intended to take advantage of the usual courtesy extended the chairman of the committee of allowing him to name all substitute or temporary teachers. When the republican members of the committee learned that Mr. Thompson's intention was to appoint John J. Tobin, they notified Mr. Thompson that they intended to have a voice in the matter. It is probable that a temporary teacher will be appointed tomorrow.

At the Parochial Schools.

The Immaculate Conception, Sacred Heart and St. Michael's Parochial schools also resumed sessions yesterday. At all three schools the attendance shows an increase over last year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Sherman, J.

The following is the personnel of the juries:

Jury No. 1.

Clarence G. Coburn, Lowell.
Charles S. Coburn, Tyngsboro'.
Simon Dean, Lowell.
Thomas F. Donahue, Groton.
Edward N. Eames, Wilmington.
Warren Eames, Wilmington.
Edward P. Gerrish, Ayer.
John N. Going, Townsend.
Alexander Grenier, Marlboro'.
Allen B. Gould, Westford.
John S. Hall, Chelmsford.
George R. Hinman, No. Reading.

Jury No. 2.

Henry V. Hovey, Pepperell.
Charles S. Hunt, Sudbury.
Robert H. Irwin, Ayer.
George S. Knapp, Groton.
Joseph Lachapelle, Pepperell.
Roswell A. Lancey, Townsend.
Edward Lynch, Marlboro'.
George R. Marshall, Tewksbury.
William T. Nichols, No. Reading.
Bernice Parker, Dracut.
Nelson T. Prescott, Westford.

Supernumeraries.

Joseph S. Robinson, Reading.
John P. Scoboria, Chelmsford.
George H. Thompson, Sudbury.
Miles S. Torsey, Dracut.
George W. Trull, Tewksbury.
William S. Wanwick, Tyngsboro'.

The case of McNabb et als vs. Rowland. The plaintiffs are Duncan Donald, Gilbert and John McNabb, Andrew Livingston and Jennie Corcoran, administrators for the estate of Duncan Corcoran.

They claimed that Charles S. Rowland, illegally converted tools, machinery and other articles to his own use and sue to recover $20,000.

The case will occupy some time, as one witness took an entire day. It is complicated, involving several partnerships, mortgages and the like.

The motion of Wm. H. Bent to transfer the case of Langan vs. Murphy, a suit based on alleged eviction from a tenement, from the court to the jury list, was opposed by John W. McEvoy. The notice for jury trial was sent to the clerk's office but apparently lost on the way.

Mr. Bent argued that in such a case the court had a right to enter a case under such circumstances. His honor took the matter under consideration.

When you need printing remember The Sun.

CALVARY STATUE BLESSED

THE MEMORIAL PRESENTED BY THE SMITH FAMILY

To the Immaculate Conception Church in Honor of Their Parents, the Late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith.

"Calvary," the beautiful memorial gift from the Smith family to the Immaculate Conception church was blessed last evening.

The church was crowded with worshippers, the occasion being the feast of the exaltation of the cross and also the first service of the octave of St. Verecunda.

The rosary was recited by Rev. Lawrence F. Schmidt, and Rev. W. D. Joyce, O.M.I., preached the sermon.

During his sermon he made a reference to the gift as a memorial to worthy parents who had worshipped in this church. Then he pictured the lessons to be drawn from the Calvary, the appeals it would make to all who knelt before it; the influence it would have on hearts perhaps hardened.

The blessing ceremony consisted of responsive prayers. Following the sermon there was benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and at the conclusion the relic of the cross was kissed by each one in the congregation.

"Calvary" is erected in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, by their children, Mrs. Catherine McOsker, Mrs. Mary E. Dunne, Mrs. Delia J. Walker, Miss Margaret E. Smith and Mr. Charles P. Smith.

The Calvary is one of the most striking objects to be found in any Catholic church in New England. It was designed by Cassinoi of Paris, and modeled under the supervision of the Oblate fathers in that city. It consists of a group of life-size figures, including Christ on the cross, with Mary, His mother, and St. John, the beloved disciple, standing at the foot of it—the Stabat Mater as interpreted in the last part by the sculptor.

The whole rests upon an altar of white and gold, which are the colors of the robed figures. The altar was designed by Architect Ford and was built by Thomas & Co. of Worcester. It is a handsome piece of wood carving, and is tastefully ornamented by Dolan of Boston. The back-ground of the Calvary has been painted a steel gray, which throws the group into strong relief. A brass railing in front of the altar and a tablet announcing its character will complete the memorial.

On the death of Mr. Peter Smith, the widow and children presented the Immaculate Conception church a memorial window in commemoration of his many virtues.

STRUCK BY SHOVEL.

City Employe Accidentally Injured While at His Work.

John Welch, a city laborer, residing at 38 Suffolk street was accidentally struck by a shovel in the hands of a fellow workman while at work at the corner of Stevens and Parker streets and received a bad gash on the cheek bone. Dr. Ricker attended him and it took three stitches to close the wound.

DEATHS.

ESPINOLA—Jose Espinola, child of Manuel and Maria Espinola, died yesterday at their home, 3 Charles street court. The funeral took place this afternoon and was well attended. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

ALLEN—Maurice Allen, aged 25 years died today at the home of his brother, Inspector Thomas E. Allen, 25 West street. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning.

Police Court—Hadley, J.

Thirteen drunks were lined up this morning, but none was sentenced.

Louis E. Bouman and John H. Conners while driving past each other, collided yesterday, and during the argument that followed, Conners claimed that Bouman struck him with a whip. Bouman was fined $10.

Isadore Lanclot, while drunk, looked for fight and assaulted the first one he met, his victim being Edward Fitzgerald, an elderly gentleman, doing him great physical damage.

The court said that such men as Lanclot are a menace to the community, and fined the defendant $30.

Philip Dusault of Washburn's circus, charged with assault and battery, was continued until tomorrow.

Capt. Bartlett Injured.

Capt. Bartlett of engine 5 while winding up a door spring was severely injured by the breaking of the bar which hit him with great force in the neck just under the jaw breaking the skin and causing a great swelling. It came near breaking his windpipe.

INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents. SOLD by Ellingwood & Co., Barristers' Hall, Merrimack, Cor. Central St., & 255 Central St., Cor. Middlesex St., & Goodale's Drug Store 217 Central St., LOWELL, MASS.

COAL, COKE, HARD WOOD, Slab Wood and Mill Kindlings a Specialty. Wonderful load of Wood for $1.00 J. CARR & CO., Props., No. 201 Charles Street.

WE DON'T PAY!!!

For our best advertisements they are walking around Lowell on the backs of the business men, professional men, clerks and mechanics who have bought clothes from us. We have a large variety of exclusive styles for your selection.

Louis Alexander,

Formerly of Fifth Ave., New York.

Importer and Tailor, No. 65 Central Street.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.
Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding. Blank Books a Specialty.
42 CHURCH STREET.

Musical Note.

A TEN STRIKE.

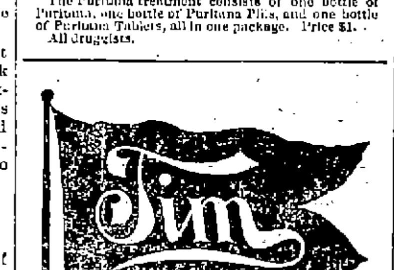
It cures from head to foot.

Puritana

To make the cure of any disease complete and permanent, the purifying, correcting and building-up process must begin and end in the Stomach.

92% of all sickness is caused by a wrong Stomach. Puritana makes the Heart right, the Lungs right, the Liver right, the Blood right, the Kidneys right, the Nerves right, the Health right, **because** it makes the **Stomach right.**

The Puritana treatment consists of one bottle of Puritana, one bottle of Puritana Pills, and one bottle of Puritana Tablets, all in one package. Price $1. All druggists.



Perhaps

You have never smoked a Tim cigar and do not know how good it is. It's worth a trial. Five cents will buy one anywhere.

Timothy Gay & Co., Boston.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to June 21, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 2.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.16, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.30, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 8.30 a. m., 1.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.30 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 6.08.30, a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (per steamer), on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.30 a. m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Rockland), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

On and After June 28, 1896, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.30, ¶6.50, *7.45, *8.50, ¶9.00, *9.40, 11.03 a. m.; 1.40, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶5.33 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.48, 6.33, ¶6.52, §7.01, §7.18, §*7.27, 7.33, 7.40, *7.48, *8.57, §9.03, *9.30, 11.03, 11.42 a. m.; 12.16, 1.43, ¶3.03, *4.00, 4.10, 4.28, 5.22, ¶5.36, 6.24, 7.47, 8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, §*7.18, §*7.27, 8.48, *9.10 a. m.; §4.25, §5.53 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.30, §7.01, 7.33, 7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.40, 4.28, 8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., §4.25, §5.58 p. m.
*Express. §Northern Depot Only. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 10.00 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, §7.33 a. m.; 1.28, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 3.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.18 a. m.; 1.00, 3.45, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester, and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.42, 10.00 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 1.54, 3.43, 5.42, 6.20, 8.13, 8.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.13, 8.43 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.42 a. m.; 12.09, 1.40, 5.42, †8.13 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m., 3.43 p. m., Saturday only till August 29th inclusive.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.42 a.m.; 1.40, †8.43 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.42 a. m.; 12.09, †8.13 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.42 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.54 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, 8.43 p. m., except Saturday.
† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

WANT COLUMN.

TO LET—A fine clean tenement with or without stable. 22 Lincoln street.

FURNISHED ROOM—To let at 222 Charles street.

TO RENT—House, newly painted inside and out, nine rooms, stable, two stalls, carriage house, hen house. Beautifully located between Broadway and Pawtucket street on Wilder. Apply to J. A. Green, 85 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Near Westford and Lane streets, two tenement house, all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land; you can buy this place at a bargain. Call and see G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Near Powell street, two story house, large lot of land; this is your chance to get a home and on easy terms. Price $1450. L. G. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A capable man of good address for local or travelling agent. Permanent position. Ellwanger & Barry, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—In Belvidere, good cottage house of seven rooms, near mills, good lot of land. Price $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—Your child to have Rosy Cheeks, Pure Blood, to rest well. Get a box of the Athan Worm and Scrofula Tablets at all druggists. Price 25c., prepaid, by the Lowell Chemistry Co.

FOR SALE.—On Westford street, cottage house, small barn, one acre of land; this is a bargain. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—In Pawtucketville, near new bridge, good two tenement house, large lot of land, always rented. Price $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelop, Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE.—On line of electric road, small place of 16 acres of land, new cottage house; this is your chance. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MOODY STREET BRIDGE HOUSE LOTS.

New Bridge will be completed in a few days. The electric road is being laid across the bridge. Sewers, gas, city water, etc. 70 houses have been built in the last 8 months, and a large number are being built at the present time. Don't delay, choice lots are going quick, prices are low, only 10, 12 and 15c. per foot, easy monthly payments. Call for plans, terms etc. On the land every afternoon.

A. J. RYAN, Agt.

Room 20A Hildreth Building (Old Post Office)

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; D. D. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet

First Class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to

YOU CAN DEPEND ON IT.

That is the reason why the Sawyer Carriage Co. work is the best. It's work is done well, not sometimes but always.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Kitson Building, Worthen Street.

A Pound of Facts

Is worth a ton of theories. Our line of Gas Stoves we sell on their merits, and we desire to call your attention to the

"WOLF GAS COOKER."

Compact, economical, labor saving. Can be attached to any range. The extravagance has been squeezed out of the price.

D. H. WILSON'S
279 DUTTON STREET.

SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
READY MADE CLOTHING PRICES.
BERTRAND'S 24 Middle Street.

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL,
No. 97 Central Street.
Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

This Umbrella Has Gone To Smash.

I will take it to Austin's and have it repaired. He will put a new cover on it and do anything else needed in a first class manner at a reasonable price.

C. E. AUSTIN, 19 Bridge Street.

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY
COLLINS and FAIRBANKS
HATS
We have the only complete line to be found in Lowell.
ARTHUR J. CUMMISKEY,
69 Merrimack Street.

SCHOOL SHOES
For Boys and Girls
Shoes that will stand the strain of HARD WEAR
AT EASY PRICES.
EAGLE SHOE STORE
215 DUTTON STREET.
J. J. LONERGAN, Prop.

COOL EVENINGS ARE COMING!
Why not order your light weight overcoat now and save a few dollars? Our unlined heavy coverts are dandies.
DAVIS & NICKERSON,
Tailors, 9 CENTRAL STREET.
New Goods Arriving Every Week.

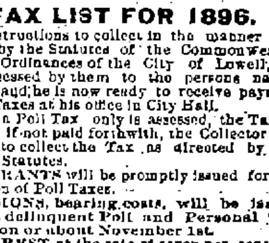
DO NOT HEAT YOUR BLOOD
Until it is almost a fever by trying to bake your bread through hot weather, as you will find this poor economy; but have
PETER WATSON
call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city. Retail stores at
52 to 60 Charles Street, and 463 Lawrence Street.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
Try our "BIG TWELVE" brand of flour, the best in the city.

C. B. Coburn & Co.
Are You Going to Carry a
TORCH
In the Parades, this Campaign?
If not, ILLUMINATE your house and grounds.
Torches, Lanterns, and Candles of all kinds.
63 AND 67 MARKET STREET.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 474-4.

TAXES



COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of taxes the

TAX LIST FOR 1896.

With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth, and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein, and he is now ready to receive payment of said Taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1896, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed on every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the Tax. Each partner is liable for the whole Tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant, by removing his residence since the 1st day of May, or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the Tax demanded by this notice, and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a Tax has been assessed.

All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay, will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1896 IS $15.00 ON $1000.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock a.m. to 3 p.m.

For the convenience of the Tax paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 15, inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.

Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1896, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—5:26; sets, 5:51.
Length of day—12h. 25m.
Moon sets—morn.
Full sea—6:45 a. m.; 7:00 p. m.
Forecast for New England: Generally fair; cooler; northerly winds.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	8 53	6 00	8 07
6 50	7 45	6 30	7 53
7 00	8 04	6 40	8 30
§7 01	7 54	*7 00	8 11
*7 18	8 02	*7 30	§7 40
§7 27	8 12	§8 00	§8 40
7 33	8 50	*8 30	§10 07
7 40	8 55	11 00	11 15
*7 45	8 35	10 45	11 58
*8 00	9 10	11 30	§12 07
9 03	10 30	12 00	§12 50
9 40	10 40	*1 00	§1 38
11 00	12 03	*1 15	§1 52
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 16	1 57	*3 00	§3 46
1 40	2 50	3 29	4 18
3 00	4 25	4 15	§5 35
*§4 00	4 45	4 50	§5 55
*4 10	4 55	*5 00	5 41
4 25	5 30	5 25	§6 25
§4 42	5 15	5 50	7 03
5 33	6 33	6 15	7 35
*§6 21	7 10	*7 30	§8 10
*§7 47	8 30	*8 00	§8 40
§8 45	9 40	10 15	11 22
		11 24	12 22

Sunday Trains.

§7 18	8 02	8 15	§9 05
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 20	1 00	§1 07
§9 16	10 19	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§8 10
§5 18	7 00	8 30	§8 40
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 05	7 30	8 23
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 45
10 50	12 02	1 50	1 08
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
2 30	3 50	3 35	5 25
2 30	3 45	3 40	4 56
2 55	4 02	4 25	5 45
4 05	5 23	5 01	6 20
5 10	6 43	6 01	7 09
6 15	7 16	6 55	7 58
7 00	8 06	9 45	10 34
9 30	10 44	11 15	12 15

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 19
12 05	1 25	11 15	12 58
4 15	5 29	5 00	6 27
5 30	6 50	8 10	9 40
8 45	9 56		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex Street station only.

LOCAL NEWS.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance, Donovan bl'd.

The army worm is getting in its work in Centralville.

F. G. Pardington, a former shoe black is conducting a series of meetings at the Shattuck street mission.

Building materials are very low. You can get all mason's supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, at low figures.

Send your orders for winter coal by postal or telephone to Rourke & Sullivan, 984 Gorham street. They guarantee satisfaction.

Best coal at lowest prices at E. A. Wilson's, corner of Bridge and Merrimack streets, Runels' building. If you have no time to call, telephone.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Central street, will sell at "special bargain" prices, on Thursday of this week, about 50 dozen men's, women's and children's outing flannel nightgowns, which were made up to sell at 75c. to $1.50 each. We offer this entire lot at 49, 50, 59 and 99c. each. Come on Thursday.

Police Commission Hearing.

The police board will meet tomorrow night and hold a public hearing on the charges brought against Officers Quinn and Breen.

New High School Teacher.

Miss Mary O'Connor, a graduate of Boston university, has been appointed a teacher in the high school. At the school yesterday 721 pupils were registered. The school will seat only 735 pupils.

BASE BALL.

The Tigers of Adams street would like to arrange a game with the T. R. and T.'s of North Billerica, Saturday, on the North common. The Tigers will give them a fair show as any other team we have given. The Tigers want them to come to terms before Thursday night. Send all challenges to J. J. Keating, 510 Adams street.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

A New One Opened and One Will Be Moved.

School Committeeman Everett has opened a kindergarten school at the Franklin schoolhouse.

The kindergarten now in Mechanics' hall will be moved to the Mann school building in deference to the wishes of many parents whose children attend the school, and also to insure a large class.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED.

While Playing on the Banks of the Concord He Fell In.

While playing on the Bank of the Concord river at the foot of Pond street, about 5 o'clock last evening, a little boy named McGillian fell into the river and was drowned.

Some boys who were nearby waded out and recovered the body. Undertaker Brooks took charge of it.

The child was about 4 years of age, and his mother, who lives on Pond street, works in the mills every day.

A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Will Be Held in Billerica Next Friday and Saturday.

A teachers' institute, under the direction of the state board of education will be held in the Pollard school building, Billerica, next Friday and Saturday.

Friday's program is as follows:

9.00 a. m.—Opening exercises.

9.10 a. m.—Mind training, A. K. Whitcomb.

10.10 a. m.—Arithmetic (grammar section), George A. Walton.

10.10 a. m.—Drawing (primary section), Henry T. Bailey.

11.10 a. m.—History (grammar section), A. W. Edson.

11.10 a. m.—Geography (primary section) F. F. Murdock.

1.15 p. m.—Swedish gymnastics, with class, A. Lillian Warren.

1.30 p. m.—Geography (grammar section), Mr. Murdock.

1.30 p. m.—Round table (primary section.

2.30 p. m.—drawing (grammar section), Mr. Bailey.

2.30 p. m.—Reading and literature (primary section), Gertrude Edmund.

3.30 p. m.—Address, Horace Mann, Frank A. Hill.

Friday evening at 7.30. Address at the town hall by Rev. A. E. Winship.

The program for Saturday's session, which will be attended by Lowell teachers, is as follows:

9.00 a. m.—Principles and methods, John W. Dickinson.

10.00 a. m.—Child study (grammar section), Will S. Monroe.

10.00 a. m.—Nature study (primary section), A. C. Boyden.

11.00 a. m.—Grammar (grammar section), Robert C. Metcalf.

11.00 a. m.—Child study (primary section), Mr. Monroe.

New Crop Teas.

We have just received several lines of new crop teas, which are very choice. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, No. 68 Merrimack street.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 91 MERK ST.

DYNAMITE PLOTS

Will Work Great Injury to Ireland.

THE DETECTIVES WELL POSTED BY INFORMERS

On Incipient Schemes in the United States.

London, Sept. 16.—More attention is being paid to the details of the alleged dynamite conspiracy than any other affair, not excepting the situation in Turkey. In reply to inquiries at Scotland Yard as to the methods pursued in shadowing the plotters, and as to how it happened that the authorities were so well informed of the plans of the plotters in advance, it was stated that the work had been done in the United States by the Pinkerton agents, who had for years forwarded, every week, the fullest reports of every meeting of any revolutionary body in the United States, particularly in Chicago and New York. The espionage maintained on gatherings in those two cities is remarkably complete. There is a full file in Scotland Yard, of all resolutions, documents, etc., pertaining to the gatherings, and full descriptions of the members, and their actions.

Though the action of the police, in three cases, was precipitated, owing to the heavy drinking and and foolish talking of Tynan, there has been the greatest possible activity on their part since, in order to round up the minor plotters. It is for this reason that Chief Inspector Melville of Scotland Yard, who has been so prominent before in the pursuit of the dynamite plotters, and Inspector Quinn have gone to the continent, and Inspector Mallin, who is the head of the political section of the Dublin police, is on his way to London. Chief Inspector Melville will also direct the search for bombs, of which the authorities allege numbers were manufactured near Antwerp. None of these have yet been discovered, however.

It is a notable fact that the police authorities of Paris express great scorn for the idea that there was any connection between any plot that Tynan may have concocted and an attempt upon the life of the czar. The elaborate tale of collusion between the Fenians and continental anarchists and Russian nihilists is laughed at in Paris, although the authorities of Scotland Yard are using this story as much as they possibly can, in order to influence the French authorities to surrender Tynan. It is perfectly evident that Scotland Yard itself shares the French view of the alleged Fenian-nihilist combination, as there has been no change in the preparations already made to guard the czar upon his forthcoming visit to London. The preparations are the same as those usually made upon the visit of any foreign sovereign to London.

Orders were given yesterday that Edward Bell should be continually watched, as it is feared that his hard drinking will bring on an attack of delirium tremens. As an untried prisoner, having plenty of money, he is allowed to order everything that he desires to drink.

The Irish leaders in London and Dublin regard the arrests of the alleged dynamite plotters with consternation. A project has been on foot ever since the adjournment of parliament to obtain the release of all the Irish political prisoners—a project which was encouraged by the recent action of the government in releasing from Portland prison Gallagher, Whitehead, Daly and Lovany. It was intended to inaugurate a great demonstration in behalf of the prisoners and an agitation in the press, followed by a fierce attack in the house of commons in January. The disclosures in connection with the arrests are considered unfavorable to the success of this plan.

In an interview, the president of the Amnesty association says: "The arrests are a matter of indifference to the United States, except for their probable effect on the Irish movement. The followers of Tynan are the enemies of Ireland, and this association will not raise a penny for their defense. It cannot compromise itself by any connection with them."

The Dublin Independent says: The so-called plot is more like a plot against Ireland. The release of some of the Irish political prisoners accused of dynamite offenses had no sooner called forth some protests in England than these sensational arrests in connection with a new plot was announced. We emphatically protest against the deliberate effort being made to turn this plot against Ireland and the unfortunates now in prison.

A dispatch from Boulogne says that Tynan was taken before the public prosecutor yesterday, and was interrogated as to the murders of Burke and Cavendish, in Phoenix park, Dublin, in 1882. Tynan, in reply, denied that he took any active part in the murders. Subsequent to the examination, several Scotland Yard men had an interview with the public prosecutor, who assured them that the French authorities would render them every assistance to bring the culprits to justice. Tynan has been allowed to see no one, nor was he allowed to consult or employ counsel to appear at this examination.

Heading Off Dervishes.

[Copyright, 1896.]

Fereig, Soudan, Sept. 16.—A detachment of the Staffordshire regiment and the Camel corps belonging to the Nile expedition, have been sent forward from here, ahead of the main advance of the expedition, to check the operations of a body of dervish raiders, whose headquarters is at Kormoh, where the dervishes concentrated a considerable force for the purpose of making a stand against the British advance.

Gladstone and the Armenians.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Liverpool Reform club, urging the organization of a mass meeting in behalf of the Armenians, and stating, that if desired, it might be possible for him to take part in the proceedings.

Brigands' Big Game.

Volo, Greece, Sept. 16.—A band of Bulgarian brigands, armed with dynamite bombs, near Seres, in Macedonia, have carried off the brother of the Austrian consul at that place, and also a wealthy Greek landed proprietor.

Baseball.

At Washington—Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 1.

At Louisville—Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 12.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 6. Game called on account of darkness.

The Medal Medicine Is the Model Medicine.

The only medal awarded to sarsaparilla at the World's Fair, 1893, at Chicago, was awarded to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SULLIVAN ARRESTED.

Rumors That He May Be Mixed Up In Dynamite Scheme.

New York, Sept. 16.—It was rumored late last night, that Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, whose name figured so conspicuously, though indefinitely, in the Cronin murder case, had been arrested in Paris, at the instance of the English police. In connection with the rumor, The World's Chicago correspondent telegraphed the following: "Alexander Sullivan went abroad two months ago, to Carlsbad, so it is said. Saturday night last, his wife, Margaret Sullivan, the newspaper writer, was stricken with apoplexy, and is now very ill. She said that he was to sail today from Bremen. She cannot be seen. Nothing definite is known here, though it is rumored that Sullivan is in trouble. The belief is, that Mrs. Sullivan's attack was caused by some distressing news contained in a cablegram. It is said by Irishmen here that Sullivan would not have gone into any dynamiting scheme now. It is possible that he might have been arrested, on the theory that he was an Irish Invincible, but there is no evidence that he ever was, even remotely, connected with the Invincibles."

Defaulter and Deserter.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 16.—For some days past the accounts of Richard H. Green, Jr., chief bookkeeper of the Farmers' National bank of this city, have been undergoing an investigation, which has revealed a defalcation amounting to from $10,000 to $15,000. He is reported to have lived lavishly on $1000, and returned but two days ago from his wedding tour to Niagara, having been married Sept. 7. He evidently heard of the investigation, and has decamped, leaving his bride behind.

Fifty Thousand Saw It.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 16.—The prearranged collision, which has been so extensively advertised, took place yesterday, at Crush, 14 miles from here, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. There were six cars in the rear of each engine, and the wreck of both engines, as well as seven cars, was complete. Nine of the spectators were badly injured by falling wreckage, two probably fatally. It is estimated that probably 50,000 witnessed the collision.

Clamor For Death Sentence.

Madrid, Sept. 16.—The newspapers here protest against the supreme court's annulling the death sentence passed upon the crew of the Competitor. The government is now negotiating with the United States on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Habana court-martial. The decision will not be given out for several months, and cannot entail the death sentence. Great irritation is felt here and in Habana.

Rowe Gets Twelve Years.

St. Paul, Sept. 16.—Chester Rowe, the Iowa defaulting treasurer, who, with his brother, made such a stubborn extradition fight in Mexico, was yesterday convicted, and sent to prison for a term of 12 years. The brother, Richard Rowe, is still contesting his case in the United States court of appeals.

Looks Bad For Peary.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 16.—The American cryolite bark Salina has put in here, having been for 153 days trying to reach south Greenland. They failed, owing to constant contention with the ice, and could not get beyond lat. 65 N. This does not improve Peary's prospects for reaching Bowdoin bay.

Warning to Canadians.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—An extra official gazette was issued yesterday, with a proclamation warning the Canadians against fitting out a military expedition to aid the Cubans, and calling attention to the foreign enlistment act of 1870, in which Great Britain forbids this.

Where Is the Ethelred?

Boston, Sept. 16.—No news of the steamer Ethelred, which is now six days overdue, has been received; but her owners are hopeful, and they state that the vessel has weathered many more severe storms than those of the past 10 days.

Heavy Gold Withdrawals.

London, Sept. 16.—Apart from the withdrawal from the Bank of England of £74,000 in gold for the United States yesterday, a leading broker bought £25,000 in gold in the open market.

Pledged to No Candidate.

Denver, Sept. 16.—The National Association of Postoffice Clerks adopted resolutions declaring that it is a wholly nonpartisan organization and that "it promises its support to no candidate in any political contention." This action was taken because Mr. Bryan was reported to have been pledged the support of the association.

Reed's Friends Made Happy.

Portland, Me., Sept. 16.—Speaker Reed has been flooded with congratulatory messages on his unprecedented plurality of 10,446 in the First district. Messages have come to him from all over the country, and from people of all degrees of fame, including McKinley and Hobart as well as from many Democrats of the National party.

Thinning Out Armenians.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—While the efforts of the powers to obtain a regulation to ensure the safety of the Armenians have thus far proved a failure, the arrests and deportations of those people is hurried on with redoubled fury. The apprehensive state of the public mind in Constantinople is shown by the frequent panics, accompanied by the closing of shops, etc.

Off For Gibraltar.

New York, Sept. 16.—United States cruiser Bancroft left her anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday and passed quarantine, outward bound, at 2:10. The Bancroft's first stop will be Fayal, Azores, thence to Gibraltar, where Lieutenant Commander Belknap will report to Rear Admiral Selfridge.

Hard Fighting In Macedonia.

Athens, Sept. 16.—A band of insurgents have been defeated at Krupista, Macedonia. Several of them were killed, and many prisoners were captured. The Turkish authorities have drawn a double cordon of troops across the frontier, but re-enforcements for the insurgents are arriving by sea.

GOING TO BRAZIL

Canadian Emigrants Disregard Solemn Warnings.

PITIFUL SCENE AT THE FINAL DEPARTURE.

Officials Alarmed at the Great Exodus.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Scenes of the greatest excitement took place at the sailing of the steamer Mornavia, yesterday. The boat left for Santos, Brazil, with a large number of Canadian immigrants, some of whom were virtually kidnapped, under false pretenses. At first, 1000 were to have sailed, but the publication of documents from the English consul general in Brazil, to the effect that the country where they were going is entirely unfit for any Englishman to live in, and that if not stricken down by fever, they could hardly earn enough to feed themselves, somewhat changed the complexion of affairs. The civic and Dominion authorities tried to devise some means of preventing the misguided people from going, but it appears they were utterly powerless. Fully 10,000 people watched the boat leave, and some of the parting scenes were heartrending in the extreme. In some cases, wives refused to go after they had entered the ships, and were locked in the cabins by their husbands, and in several instances the people went on shore again with their belongings at the very last moment.

These people, wives, fathers and children, have been drummed up, in and about this city, by Brazilian immigration agents, whose statements of the country have been shown to be exaggerated. So quickly and quietly has the scheme been worked, that there was no chance to warn the emigrants, though the matter was taken up by both the civic authorities, the federal parliament, as well as the priests, at the last moment. The newspapers, however, sounded a warning note Monday night and yesterday, reducing the number of intending emigrants to 300, who are contracted to work in San Paulo sugar plantations.

The relatives of those on board pleaded and harrangued the foolish passengers to remain in Canada, and cheer after cheer went up as various waverers descended to the gangplank. Mayor Smith made a speech to those on shipboard, telling them they were being deceived. When the moment for casting off came, the excitement was at fever heat, and the dockmen were hardly allowed to cast off the lines. At this time several exciting jumps were taken, to and from the ship, by waverers on board and on shore. One girl jumped from the ship into her mother's arms. At 12:30, the die was cast, and the Moravia was borne down the St. Lawrence, with her living freight, the first of the kind ever to go from the Dominion.

In the house of commons, at Ottawa, yesterday, Mr. Bergeron (Opposition) pointed out that many people were to sail from Montreal for Brazil, and he asked what the Dominion government had done in the matter. Premier Laurier stated that the government could not prevent people leaving Canada, if they were determined to do so, but at the same time they advised their immigration agent in Montreal to look into the matter, and to endeavor to persuade the people against going to Brazil. The government has also communicated with the church authorities, telling them to advise their flocks against being deluded into leaving the country.

"Splendid Isolation" Again?

London, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg calls attention to the extremely anti-English tone of the Russian press. "While Russophobia," he says, "is waning in England, Anglophobia is growing in Russia, as instance even the czar's coldness." The Times' Vienna correspondent notes a similar tone on the part of the leading Austrian organs, which accuse England of secret designs in Turkey.

Big Mining Deal.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 16.—Charles F. Fishback, one of the owners of the Seattle Evening Times, yesterday sold to the British Northwest Gold Mining company property in the Cariboo (B. C.) district, the consideration being $5,000,000. It is said the men making the purchase represent J. E. Addicks and E. F. J. Gaynor of New York, representing the Gould interests.

Maine Pythians' Encampment.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 16.—The First regiment of the Knights of Pythias of Maine is holding its encampment here. The city is handsomely decorated in honor of the event. This morning there was a grand street parade. During the afternoon athletic events will be held at the Augusta Driving park. This evening a grand Pythian ball will be enjoyed in city hall.

Russia Is Interested.

Rome, Sept. 16.—Peace has been concluded by Italy with Abyssinia. Menelik demanded 2,016,000 lira (about $400,000), not as ransom, but as compensation for the cost of maintaining his prisoners. The restriction of the limits of Erythria was also demanded. In exchange for the opening up of commercial relations, Russia supported these conditions.

Britishers Want to See It.

London, Sept. 16.—A meeting of the directors of the National Sporting club will be called early next week, in order to consider the suggestion made to the club of offering a purse for a fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. It is believed that the club, on the whole, is favorable to the idea.

The Brookfield Bank Case.

Boston, Sept. 16.—In the supreme court yesterday, the second report of the receiver of the Brookfield Savings bank, George W. Johnson, was submitted. It recommended that a dividend of 20 per cent, which will entail about $14,000, be paid to the depositors. The court took the matter under consideration. If the recommendation is adopted, it will make a total of 50 per cent being paid to the depositors.

Passenger Rates Away Down.

Boston, Sept. 16.—The low rates which the steamship lines running from here to the provinces, put into effect last week, are still in force, and a settlement has not yet been reached. One company threatens to cut rates from the provinces to Boston, and unless an understanding is had before Sept. 22, it is probable more cutting will begin. The lowest rate from here to Halifax and return is $7.

PLAIN STREET SCHOOL.

Sessions Are Being Held in a Polling Booth.

Some of the pupils of the old Plain street school attend sessions in the church opposite the old schoolhouse and the remainder are quartered in a polling booth erected on the lot of land where the old school stood.

NORTH BILLERICA.

Concert by the Talbot Mills band Thursday evening, Sept. 17th.

Those Were Fish.

You may talk about your fishermen and their luck, but you should have seen the mess brought home yesterday morning by Andrew Pendergast and Maurice Johnson of the Tivoli Fishing club which taught Charlie McDonald what he knows about the sport. Andy and Maurice went out Monday afternoon, they will not say where and returned in the morning with 45 big perch, the biggest perch the reporter ever saw and two pickerel one weighing three pounds and the other slightly over two. They claim to have caught them in the "Middlesex canal near Woburn," but that's only a fish story.

Lakeview Bowling.

The Lowells defeated the Dracuts in an unever match on Lakeview alleys last evening. Kelley and Fullerton were away up. The score was 2423 to 2205.

The Bankers found the Eurekas more than easy. The score was: Bankers, 2405; Eurekas, 2173.

Contract Awarded.

The committee on lands and buildings received the following bids for the foundation of the new Lexington avenue school: Benjamin Brown, $450; J. A. Simpson, $820; Cyrus Barton, $650. The contract was awarded to Benjamin Brown.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Great Britain is urged to take steps to prevent the spread of cholera in India.

Fines, aggregating $400, were imposed on six Boston men for violating the milk law.

Dan McLeod defeated Tom McMahon in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at Detroit.

John H. Green was sentenced to the Boston house of correction for 18 months for forgery.

Enoch Pratt, Baltimore's philantropic octogenarian merchant and banker, is slowly dying.

The cornerstone of the new cathedral at Charlottetown, P. E. I., was laid by Bishop McDonald.

The Peterson Lumber company's mills, near Alcove, Ala., together with 1,000,000 feet of lumber, were burned.

The Concord (N. H.) Commercial club voted to hold a trade week, beginning Oct. 13 and lasting three days.

The treasury yesterday lost $5100 in gold coin and $30,100 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $114,042,968.

T. J. Southard, shipbuilder of world-wide fame, died at Richmond, Me. He was a member of the state senate during the war.

The third-rail system of the New York, New Haven and Hartford has proved so successful that great extensions will be made next season.

Dr. William Thayer Smith has been appointed dean of Dartmouth medical college by the trustees, to fill the place of the late Carleton P. Frost.

The crew of the bark Monte Tabor, suspected of the murder of the captain and mate, off Highland light, can only be held by order of the Italian government, under whose flag they sailed.

Another Poacher Seized.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Telegrams received by the minister of marine and fisheries report that the sealing vessel Viva was seized in Behring sea by the cruiser Rush, for infraction of article 1 of the Paris award.

He Scooped In Stamps.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Thomas M. Joy, hailing from New York, was charged in a local police court yesterday with obtaining postage stamps by false pretenses. He advertised a bicycle to be given away to each of 10 persons sending in the most words made from the letters in the word "overland." Each competitor had to enclose a stamp. The police found 6000 letters at Joy's office and they also found 1000 other letters addressed to him, but undelivered, in the postoffice. The police cannot find any bicycle named the "Overland." Joy was committed for trial.

WAS IT MURDER?

A Governess Found Drowned at Narragansett Pier and Her Money and Ring Are Gone.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 16.—The death of Miss Julia Sorenson, a German governess, who lost her life at the beach here Monday, is still a mystery. When Miss Sorenson left the house of her employer, Mr. Sherry, she had $50 with her, which she intended taking home. This money was not found on the body, and a police investigation has begun. A valuable ring, which the girl wore a short time before her death, is also missing. Cottagers say they saw a man and woman standing in the vicinity at the time she met her death. Those who saw them say they left the place in great haste.

CASE AGAINST SPAIN

For the Murder of an American Newspaper Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The state department has taken steps to have a thorough investigation made of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Charles Govin, a young American accompanying the Cuban revolutionary army in the capacity of correspondent for a Florida newspaper. It is alleged that, although he was supplied with an American passport and papers to establish his newspaper connection, he was executed on the day following his capture, without an opportunity to claim and exercise his rights, under treaty, as an American citizen.

FLYNN IS DEAD,

As a Result of Self Inflicted Wound When Rejected by His Sweetheart.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 16.—William S. Flynn, the 19-year-old Salem boy, who made a sensational attempt to kill his sweetheart, Miss Alice Wilkins, and himself here last Friday, died last night from his wounds. Flynn shot himself in the head, after failing to kill Miss Wilkins.

Fine Dyeing and French Cleansing
Dyeing of Every Description, all Shades and Black.
BOSTON STEAM DYE HOUSE
F. B. Leed's Agent, Runel's Building, cor. Bridge and Merrimack Street. Ladies' and Gents' garments dyed, cleansed and pressed.

OF OUR CITY'S FINANCES

CITY AUDITOR CHASE ISSUES HIS MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The Pauper Department Has About Exhausted Its Appropriation—Reserved Fund Too Has Taken a Drop—City Cemeteries Account Overdrawn—Department Finances Rather Low in Many Cases.

Last night the members of the city council received copies of a statement of the financial condition of the several department accounts Sept. 1, 1896.

By glancing over it they learned that the balances are not very large. The school appropriation has $55,447.22 left, and to the credit of school houses is the sum of $8141.70.

The appropriation for new schoolhouses which started off with a credit of $166,027.50 has dwindled down to $24,000. There is $14,394.54 left to make additions to the Lincoln school; $3270.25, for the new Lexington avenue school and $11,996.43 for addition to the Plain street school.

Of the original transfer of $50,000 for the new Bartlett school, $40,466.91 has been expended, leaving a balance of $9533.09. But $6.50 has been expended so far from the transfer of $25,000 for the Varnum school addition so that there remains $24,993.50.

The Pine street school transfer of $25,000 has $11,805.08 to work with. The public buildings department is proceeding carefully so far as expending money is concerned and has $3863.55 to carry it through the year.

To the credit of city hall and memorial building stands $1598 85 and the street department can carry on work, that will cost not more than $23,082.31 for that is the limit of its credit.

There will not be much more street watering and the $2890.85 that is left will be sufficient undoubtedly for the remainder of the year.

There is an unexpended balance of $18,772.30 for paving streets. In the extension of Moody street $65,303.46 was expended and but $23.73 is left. The sewer department balance amount to $19,371.16, and the city cemeteries account has been overdrawn to the amount of $28.88. The commons department has a balance of $2,732.83.

The pauper department is not well off, financially speaking. It commenced the year with $71,525.61, and now it has only $200.50, which is probably expended by this time in bills standing against the department for this month.

The police commissioners have the use of $16,750.96 before their appropriation is exhausted, and the fire department has double that, the exact figures being $34,810.17.

So far it has cost $59,382.95 to manage the lighting department and $12,497.76 will have to do the work for the rest of the year.

The printing and advertising appropriation has $2,466.12 to its credit; library, $9,203.42; health department, $3,430.66; water works, $38,411.38; driven well plant, $4090 3; salaries, $10,808.62; state aid, $5,825.77; soldiers' relief, $1664.15.

Because of the transfers made, the reserved fund is rather low, its credit amounting to $35,216.71.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Will Read Washington's Farewell Address Next Friday.

Supt. Whitcomb has issued a circular letter to teachers of the city, in which he says:

"The national board of the Daughters of the American Revolution have issued an appeal for the suitable recognition of the centenary of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States, Sept. 19, and the Mollie Varnum chapter of Lowell have asked that, as a part of exercises they are planning for that occasion, the address be read in the schools. As the 19th falls on Saturday I suggest Friday for that purpose in schools with pupils old enough to at all appreciate a document which has, probably, influenced a whole country for a hundred years more powerfully than any other address representing the views of a single person, which has ever been issued in this country."

A STANDING MENACE

To Peace and Health Cured by the Standing Remedy in Lowell.

To those whose employment requires constant standing come evils arising from organs unable to stand the years of strain without crying out. The kidneys feel the strain of such occupations sooner and more keenly than any other. Located directly under the small of the back on each side of the spine, they produce backache as it is termed, and of the kind that increases in duration and intensity until life is made wretched. Following close on the heels of backache come urinary troubles and irregularities, not only painful but dangerous and disagreeable beyond measure. Under such conditions do you wonder that many take interest in a subject much written about today, "Is life worth living?" The sick answer, No; the well laugh at the absurdity of the question. Health determines it.

Mrs. Mary Traynor residing at 28 Pearl street, Lowell, has stood all day for years at a spooling machine. This brought kidney backache, which later developed by urinary trouble into a worst stage. Health and added weight seemed to return when taking a rest in the country during vacation, only to be rapidly lost again on return to work. Her back ached incessantly, dizziness and headache, and a constant desire to sit down, and torture to rise again. The urine was high colored with reddish deposit and inflammation of membranes. She adds: "I did not know what to do, having doctored without success, and I was discouraged. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and although I had little faith in them, I got a box at Ellingwood & Co's, Merrimack and Central streets, and after a few doses I felt very much better, and continuing their use, the backache left me, the stiffness was gone, my head was clear, I have no urinary trouble whatever and I feel like another person.

For sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

A Well Established Profitable Business,
ON MERRIMACK STREET FOR SALE AT
SANBORN & DONOVAN'S
Room 1, Swan's Block, Central street. Bad debts of all kinds collected. Telephone 66-5.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of David Lavigne, late of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to 00 Ford street.

VIRGINIA LAVIGNE, Adm.
Lowell, September 15, 1896.

THE POLICE BOARD

Held a Meeting and Transacted Much Business.

At a meeting of the board of police, Tuesday night, John H. Butterick was granted a druggists' license at No. 391 Middlesex street, that at No. 122 Middlesex street was revoked. The board refused to license him a door in the rear.

Job wagon licenses were granted to John Connetton, on Lawrence street; and George H. Scovill on Blodgett street.

Common victuallers' licenses were granted the following: Emma Robinson, 43 Moody street; Mary Fitzgerald, 27 Kirk street; Melissa Chabbourne, 125 Prince street; Lilla Kane, 318 Central street; Annie Bent, 45 Mood street.

John Rourke was granted a hack license; Antoine Sakalowski a pool table license, at 604 Middlesex street.

Special police officers for the agricultural fair were appointed as follows without pay from the city: John R. Evans, Edward Flynn, J. E. Fronette, Henry G. Coburn.

It was voted that the superintendent be instructed to notify all coupe and hack drivers to wear badges designating the particular class of vehicles they drive. This is for the protection of the public.

Leave to withdraw was granted Fred G. McGregor as an auctioneer at Patten's stable on Warren street, the street being too narrow to allow of the speeding of horses.

The license of Delphine Dupont as a common victualler, corner of Cabot and Moody streets, was revoked.

The superintendent of police has notified all boarding house keepers, who cater to transient customers, to take out a common victualler's license, according to law. Those who do not conform this restriction are subject to a fine of $100. The law gives no appeal from this. All licenses of this character are granted free and who desire them can receive them by applying to the clerk of the Police Board.

Street Department Barrels.

Several barrels, each capable of holding 400 pounds of street sweepings, have been added to the street department.

The barrels may be pushed along and when full are to be emptied into the gutter, whence the refuse will be taken.

Auction sale of jewelry every evening at Green's, 88 Merrimack street. You can big bargains. J. F. Murphy, auctioneer.

No Gripe
When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hood's Pills

WRIGHT & REMILLARD
Late employed at Mrs. C. Cole, dressmaker, as first hands, announce to the public that they opened Dressmaking Rooms at No. 336 Suffolk street, Coffey's Block. They promise first class satisfaction to their customers.
Lizzie Wright. Corinne Remillard.

YOUNG LADY

Bicyclist Ran Into a Team to Escape a Car.

A young lady bicyclist ran into one of J. M. Wilson's teams on Chelmsford street and the intersection of Thorndike yesterday afternoon while attempting to get out of the way of a car. She was badly bruised about the head and her wheel was demolished.

It's a Good Idea
to have your table fare wholesome and delicious as well as economical;—in other words, to use
COTTOLENE
Sold everywhere.

Nippy Nights Now
and then make thoughts of
OVERCOATS
pertinent and comfortable. You may not be ready to buy just yet, but when you are don't get out last season's coat and try to brush away the shabby look; instead, call on this stock of ours. Now we haven't said a word about buying. You need not commence to talk about the expense. Our sole idea and desire is just to get you to look at our Fall Stock of Overcoats.

Uncle Sam is With Us.

Sub Station No. 1 of the Lowell Post Office service is located in our store for the convenience of the public. When you come in to do business with Uncle Sam take a little time and look around the store. Don't be afraid of bothering us, we have to be bothered.

O'HEARN & DOWD
31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

BEDROOM FURNITURE
We Have Over 100 Styles on the Floor To-Day. The Woods are
Oak, Ash, Mahogany, White Enamel, Curly Birch and Bird's Eye Maple,
Together With a Vast Display of
Iron and Brass Beds
3—LOTS THAT ARE GENUINE BARGAINS—3
LOT 1. Antique Oak Finished Chamber Suites, bed 6 feet 2 inches high, dresser 43x20, mirror 28x22, commode 31x16, table 24x24, 4 chairs, 1 rocker, only $15.75 per set.
LOT 2. Ash Chamber Suites, Elaborately Carved Dresser with mirror 40x18, combination commode, only $19.00 per set.
LOT 3. Solid Oak Suites, dresser 42x21, dresser and commode have swell tops, chairs and tables nicely finished, would be cheap at $30, only $22.50 per set.
Dining Room Elegance! Special Lots Ready To-day.
Sideboards 4 feet long, 6 1-2 feet high, polished in first-class manner, heavy carved, would be cheap at $26, only $20.00 each
Dining Room Set complete. Consisting of sideboard, 8 foot extension table, 6 dining chairs, all solid oak. This lot will be offered this week only $22.50.
Solid Oak Dining Chairs, highly polished, box seat, only $1.50 each.
300 Oak Dining Chairs, high back, only 98c

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 13. THE SUN leads in local news. LOWELL, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1896. THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation. PRICE ONE CENT.

SECOND EDITION

M M A PICTURES

Another Hearing Before the City Council.

PETITIONERS AND REMONSTRANTS HEARD.

Mr. Cowley and Others Oppose Scheme.

The M. M. A. picture scheme was given another hearing before the city government in joint convention last evening and both sides spoke again.

The mayor in opening read an important letter of remonstrance from Dr. W. H. Downs, a reputable artist of this city, who stated that in his opinion the pictures could be reproduced by any modern artist, fly specks and all, and agreed to reproduce them himself. The communication was placed on file.

The mayor then stated that those favoring the purchase would be heard first, and John C. Burke presented a petition in favor of the purchase signed by 300 names.

Mr. Burke then read the paper giving an account of the pictures and Charles H. Coburn spoke of the value of the paintings as historical relics.

Hon. Charles H. Allen said that he had always been on good terms with the society and had looked up their value, having ascertained from Mr. Chase, the expert, that the estimate put upon them is acknowledged extravagant. He acknowledged that it was a matter of sentiment but good sentiment, and he referred to Memorial hall as simply an expression of sentiment but not an extravagant one.

Col. C. A. R. Dimon spoke of his early connection with and deep interest in the Mechanics' association. He believed it would be a mistake for the city council to allow this opportunity to pass. Any other of our prominent cities would never neglect such a chance to obtain portraits of its founders. In regard to the expense, it would not add but one cent each to the assessable polls in this city.

Col. A. M. Chadwick believed that the price was low and reasonable.

John Welch criticized the remonstrance of amateur artists who presume to speak so glibly upon the value of these paintings in contradiction to the opinions of artists of wide repute in the country. One of the remonstrants, he said, had placed the value of the paintings at $5 each.

The Remonstrants.

The remonstrants were then heard, Charles Cowley opening the case for them. He desired in the first place to correct an impression which the paper read by Mr. Burke might make, that the portrait of J. B. Francis, which was sent to New York and insured for $4500 is not one that is offered for sale. After referring to the value of the pictures as works of art, the speaker said it seemed to him that the association should keep their paintings; it would be quite as improper for a bride to sell her wedding outfit.

The speaker called attention to the fact that city hall and Memorial hall were both built by an enabling act of the legislature and he would like to have Mr. Burke state whether in his opinion the city has any right to expend the public money for the purchase of gallery pictures.

He would like to know who the members of the Mechanics' association are. Only one, Mr. Coburn, had spoken.

The best thing to be done, he said, was to purchase the entire association, as it has no chance of competing in its library with the public library, which is not only modern, but free.

Jerome F. Manning, Esq., made a telling speech. It was the first time he ever heard of spending public money for sentiment.

He asked Mr. Burke if he had ever heard of such a proceeding in Vermont. He characterized the scheme as simply an attempt to unload and realize upon the result. It is absurd, he said, when the city is so near its debt limit and there are worthy men suffering for want of work with starvation staring them in the face this winter, to think of spending $12,500 for this purpose.

Samuel Lawrence also spoke in remonstrance on the ground that the price is exorbitant.

Frank H. Dunbar, Esq., representing the Tremont & Suffolk mills remonstrated against the purchase on the ground of expenses. In regard to the value of the portraits everybody in the law knows that you can always get as many different estimates of the value of the price of land as you want. Mr. Arthur T. Lyman and Mr. Augustus Lowell who are descendents of some of the men in the portraits say themselves that the value put upon them is extravagant.

The value of anything is what it will bring. Let these pictures be sold at auction and you may rest assured the city will pay the highest price for them. If the portraits are worth $25,000, as some of the experts testify, why don't they buy them for that price as a matter of speculation. You need not be afraid that these pictures will leave the city for they will not go. Look at the question in both a sentimental and commercial light and if you must buy the pictures don't give more than a fair market price for them.

Alvin Lawrence and William H. Parker both opposed the purchase on the ground that the expense is exorbitant.

Mr. Burke then closed the hearing for the petitioners by stating that the city council can obtain competent judges to estimate the value of the portraits at less than the first estimate the advocates of the purchase will cheerfully abide by their decision.

The hearing then closed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The board of aldermen met prior to the convention Mayor Courtney presiding, and the entire board present.

Petitions referred: For the acceptance of Avon street; of J. R. Fulton and others that Jewett street be macadamized; for edgestones corner of Aiken and Hall streets; for a sidewalk on Bridge street; communication from the auditor of the overdraft in the appropriation for city cemeteries; for sewer in Fifth avenue and Avon street; for an electric light on Ford street.

The following street reports were ordered seven days: For sidewalk on pleasant street; removal of trees on Andover street; to lay out and accept Harding street; to lay sidewalk on Pleasant street, westerly side; to lay sidewalk on Wilder street; to lay sidewalk on westerly side of Gibson street.

The following reports were accepted and accompanying resolutions passed: To lay edgestones on Westford street from Foster to easterly entrance to Tyler Park; to accept and lay out Fernald street and lay sidewalks on both sides.

Harry W. Clark was confirmed as weigher of coal under a suspension of the rule, and Ivory F. Moulton, surveyor of lumber; Cornelius L. Hickey, constable; J. E. Burns, permanent fireman of fire department; J. E. Sullivan, assistant foreman.

Petitions for lights on Boisvert street, Orleans, corner 12th and June, east side of Tremont, Walker and Grove streets granted.

The petitioners for light at corner of Seventh avenue and Dunfey street were given leave to withdraw.

The report of the committee on bills in second reading that the ordinance relating to excavation of street was accepted and the ordinance was referred to the committee on enrollment.

Resolutions were passed to accept sidewalk on Grand street in front of premises of Charles E. Jameson, to remove trees on East Merrimack street, to accept and approve locations granted to Lowell and Suburban street railway.

A resolution passed allowing the Postal Telegraph Co. to relocate its poles in Varnum avenue.

A resolution for a hearing on the project of authorizing the committee on education to seize land on the northerly side of the Varnum school house under the usual conditions was passed.

The new rule providing that no resolution to accept and lay out a street should be adopted until the city civil engineer certifies that said street has been put to grade without expense to the city was read twice.

The resolution consenting to the laying out of Gorham street as a public highway in accordance with the report of the county commissioners was passed.

The resolution authorizing the advertising of the amendment to the city charter was passed as was an order designating voting precincts.

STOLE THE KEYS

To Constable McManus' House and May Come Again.

A thief entered the house of Constable McManus on High street yesterday and stole every key in the house doing a similar trick at a neighboring house.

Police Court—Hadley, J.

Ten drunks and quite a day for sentences.

Thomas McLoud was fined $10 to be paid in two days or two months in jail.

Joseph Charette got three months in the workhouse.

James Rice received one month in jail.

John Couther was sent to jail for six months, and Fannie Mullin got off with four months in jail.

Louis Laport, found guilty of assault and battery, was fined $10 and put under $100 to keep the peace for six months.

Philip Dissault, the circus man, who was charged with two counts of assault and battery, both of which were previously reported, was fined $35.

Navy Yard Fire.

There was a blaze in the boarding house of John Malone at the Navy Yard, Dracut, yesterday. The shed and a portion of the roof were damaged.

FOR SALE

Cottage house and about 5000 feet of land at 20 Butterfield Street. House contains 9 rooms, steam heat, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar and there is plenty of room in rear of house to build another house or stable. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m.

FOR FLOWERS

GO TO

PATTEN & CO., FLORISTS

293 Central Street.

TELEPHONE To WILLIAM COGGER, 23 Concord street, for a load of mill kindling or slabs, at $1.00 a load. Telephone No. 453-3.

The Consumers' Brewing Co.'s EXPORT BEER

Bottled and Steamed at the Brewery, is the

Best Spring Tonic

Just Out. For Sale by All Local Dealers.

LATEST

VARNUM'S MEAN TACTICS

TO DEFEAT PUTNAM SHOWN IN THE MAIL'S COLUMNS.

Absurd Statements to Mislead Voters Made in Varnum's Behalf—The Boss the Enemy of Labor.

The friends of Mr. Varnum and the enemies of Mr. Putnam are resorting to the most ridiculous extremes in opposing the candidacy of the latter for the senatorial nomination.

A communication in this morning's Mail states that because Mr. Putnam is a member of the water board, he is not eligible for the office of senator.

The case of Mr. Foss is cited as an example, and the voters are cautioned to be careful not to nominate a man only to find afterwards that he cannot legally hold the office.

There is no resemblance between the case of Mr. Foss and that of Mr. Putnam. The law forbids any legislator to fill an office which he himself helped to create. Now Mr. Putnam as a member of the water board, had no part in the creation of the office of state senator, and, therefore is eligible so far as that law is concerned. The other assuption is equally ridiculous, that while holding one public office. All this is the essence of political buncombe intended to mislead voters and secure Mr. Putnam's defeat. If the editor of the Mail wished to be fair, he would not allow such a piece of nonsense to be published in his columns.

But what is perhaps even more ridiculous is contained in another communication in the same column of the Mail. It says that Mr. Varnum is the friend of the laboring man. As well might we say that Mark Hanna is the friend of the laboring man. The employes of the street department know well how Mr. Varnum treated them during his incumbency as republican boss of the department. He threw some of the oldest and best men of the department out of work, and filled their places with loafers and henchmen who could secure a few votes for him or help him in his boom for mayor. And this forsooth is the man who is such a great friend to labor. While we have no particular reason to favor Mr. Putnam, we admire him as a man of fairness, and although a republican a man who would not stoop to the extremes of political dishonor already practiced by Mr. Varnum.

The Mail should be ashamed of itself in giving publicity to such unadulterated political rot.

Varnum's Trick.

To show further that Varnum is unfair, he has declined to use the Australian ballot at tonight's caucuses. Some Varnum steal is contemplated.

SUPERIOR COURT SESSION.

Cases of Interest From Lowell and Elsewhere.

All evidence in the case of McNabb vs. Rowland went in yesterday and the court finished the charge to the jury this morning.

The McNabb case went to the jury at 10.30 this morning and the case of Valentine Mather against Frank P Cheney, Burke, Marshal & Corbett for the plaintiff and N. D. Pratt for the defendant was called. This is an action of contract and the amount involved is $770.65 for lumber sold and delivered.

The defendants make an offer of judgment $476.76 filed in 1895. The plaintiffs are lumber dealers in New Hampshire while the defendant is a box manufacturer. The short list is as follows:

Mather et als. vs Cheney.
True vs Traders' National bank.
Duren et als. vs Caun.
Same vs Moses.
Riley vs Lally.
Carroll vs Murray.
Howe vs McManus.
Sofford vs Gaffney.

Insolvency Court.

Claims to the amount of $72 of P. J. Murphy of Camden, N. J., against W. E. Leinhas were allowed and the report of the assignee of Mr. Leinhas was presented and allowed, a balance of $2300 being shown.

The claim of $82 by Fuller & Hudson of Spiller, O., was not allowed.

The case of Stragowski & Cohen was continued to December.

Claims of the Prescott National bank for $7027.77 and C. B. Coburn & Co. for $6.38 were allowed against Campbell & Hanscom, insolvent debtors, and the date for further hearings in the case was fixed for Oct. 8 at Cambridge, when the offer of 33 cents on a dollar to be paid in 60 days will be heard.

The claim of Davis & Sargent for $156.-44 against A. V. Partridge was allowed and a date for further hearing was set for Sept. 24 at Cambridge.

Probate Court.

The following wills were presented yesterday:

Betsey A. Belden, Thomas Leland, Mary Martin and Merriam C. Fiske, Lowell; Elizabeth M. Holden, Billerica; Josiah D. Whiting, Cambridge; Mary Nurnery, Waltham; Eliza A. Kimball, and Natalie E. A. Elliott, Melrose.

Administrators were appointed for the estates of Lucy Harris, Patrick Keyes, Melissa Preston and Joseph S. Ludlam, Lowell; Charlotte A. Clark, Chelmsford; Daniel H. Walcott, Maynard; James Simpson, Newton; Jacob Brown, Woburn; Sarah D. Richardson, Concord; Mary J. Holian, Cambridge; Benjamin F. Dyer, Melrose.

George W. Fifield was appointed a guardian for Julia M. Kelivy, who it is claimed had recently become so seriously affected with senile dementia that she not only gave away her real estate but a large amount of money. The contest is between a brother of the woman named and relatives, it is alleged, and it is said an effort will be made to receive the property that had been given away without consideration.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones of Loring street, have returned from their honeymoon which was spent in New York city.

St. John's seminary at Brighton, opened yesterday. John J. McHugh, John O'Hearn, F. McManmon and William Finnick are in attendance at the seminary.

$65 GARDNER, 20 Prescott street, has a good Upright Piano, seven octaves for $65.00—Friday—It's just what you want.

THE REPUBLICAN SCARECROW.

A FAIR QUESTION

America Had Free Coinage Without England

FOR 57 YEARS AND YET WE PROSPERED.

Fall River Globe Says Same Possible Now.

The Fall River Globe, we are glad to note, may be now listed with the papers that stand for free silver although it spent many days and weeks in prayerful consideration. It has made the decision and decided rightly. Here is an article from its columns well worth consideration:

England is the great creditor nation of the earth. For that reason it is for her advantage that gold, the scarcer metal, and consequently the most difficult for her creditors to obtain, should be the universal monetary standard. Such being the fact, it is highly improbable that she would ever willingly consent to the adoption of a double standard. This talk, therefore, of a return to bimetalism under international agreement is idle. England will never enter into such an agreement until forced to do so by the action of other nations working either in concert or independently of each other.

The United States is the largest silver producing country of the world and it is especially to her interest, consequently that this metal should be restored to its traditional functions and dignity as a monetary medium of exchange throughout the world, in all commercial transactions. The position of the Republican party in its attitude toward silver at the present time is strikingly inconsistent, in view of the fact that it is the loudly vaunted claim of that party that it is a special mission, first, last and all the time, it is to protect and to enchance the value of American products of every name and nature.

Mr. McKinley holds up to the inquiry of any tarriff system which permits the English manufacturer to place his goods in our markets in competition with our own. But since his change of heart on the money question he finds nothing to condemn, but much to praise, in the perpetuation of a policy which permits the English bankers to force a money standard upon us which is inimical not only to our great mining industries but establishes a species of commercial and financial tyranny which is oppressive to every business interest in the country.

That republicans believe the single gold standard is detrimental to the nation, and that bimetallism should be restored, is evinced by the declaration of the St. Louis platform, which pronounces for such a restoration of silver to its old position in the financial world on equal terms with gold when the same can be accomplished with the consent of other nations. "Other nations," in this instance, means England, and the contention is made that without the consent of that country it would be madness and mean ruin and disaster to re-monetize silver. But it will strike the average man who makes this question a matter of candid reflection as singular that the United States was able to maintain the double standard and was great and prosperous up to 1873, when the silver dollar was demonetized by act of congress, although England had been on a gold standard basis for nearly 60 years before, or since 1816.

There is a historic fact which no advocate of gold monometalism will venture to deny. That was a condition which existed and under which this great republic thrived and expanded and marked a period in its history when its territory and natural resources were developed in a marvelous degree.

Opposed to this today we have simply a theory, and a speculative proposition, which may be right and may not. Certain it is, that it isn't substantiated by the 57 years of experience in paddling our own canoe independent of English dictation on the matter of our financial policy. How do our republican friends reconcile this lesson of the past with the prophecies they are now making of what the future will evolve if this country should return to its old financial method?

Silver League.

The executive committee of the Nonpartisan Silver league has decided to support Harrington for congress and will urge the league as a body to do likewise. This committee met last night and arranged for a rally to be held in Huntington hall. The principal speaker will be Judge Stephen W. Bedford of Denver, Col. He has been in Maine during the campaign just ended, and quite frequently he and Henry Cabot Lodge who was also speaking in the same state, were placed in the same positions which demanded a controversy. The judge is now about to go to New York, and the league had induced him to come to Lowell for two very important reasons. The first is that Lodge will be here, and will address the young men. Realizing that Lodge is an able and convincing speaker, the league wants a man who will answer his argument, and they select the Denverite as one of the best qualified to do so, considering that he has been pitted against the Essex statesman for such a long time and must know a good deal of his arguments. The second is that, coming from the very hot-bed of free coinage sentiment, he will be able to explain that question in a way different from what it has been heard here before.

Normon Cameron, president of the state Non-partisan Silver league, will be another of the speakers. The choice of presiding officer has not been made.

An interesting portion of this rally will be the reading of the farewell address of George Washington which the first president delivered just 100 years ago next Saturday. Mr. O'Connell said last evening, there are several portions particularly applicable to the present campaign.

Henry M. Toller will probably speak here the last week of the month. He has promised to do so, and a letter was sent to him last evening asking him to name the date to be arranged for him.

The league will send a representative to the convention of silver clubs at Chicago.

A meeting will be held Wednesday night and the most important business will be that of endorsing the congressional candidate.

Rev. Park A. Bradford has added another to the many little books pleading for the Chicago platform.—Times.

FUNERALS.

CHARTERS—The funeral services of June M. Charters were held at her home in Loring street yesterday afternoon. Rev. Bowley Greene was the officiating clergyman and the Highland quartet sang several appropriate selections. Burial was in the Lowell cemetery.

The Eastman heirs will sell residence, 116 Appleton street, at auction tomorrow afternoon. The house has 11 rooms, also bath room, shed and cellar; is supplied with water closets, gas and sewerage; is in fair order and repair; will be open for inspection after 10 a. m. The lot has an area of 1867 sq. ft., and a frontage of 22 feet. The property rents for $26 each month. It's between houses owned by the Hamilton Mfg. Co., and Enoch N. Grinnell. It's within 250 feet of the post office; it's between Elliot and Gorham streets; it's a splendidly situated estate in the Towers corner district. It seems unnecessary to more than announce the sale of premises of this character. The sale rain or shine at 5 o'clock, will be in charge of J. E. Conant & Co.

HENRY F. EASTMAN.
ALICE E. NESMITH.

Rev. Arno Gaebelein, president of the "Hope of Israel" mission, New York, will speak on the hope of Israel, in the Hebrew language, at the First Presbyterian church on Appleton street, Monday, Sept. 21, at 7.30 o'clock. Sons of Israel are cordially invited. All seats free.

COLD OR SILVER Which?

Not the metals are we speaking of—but twin lines of Men's Fall weight

UNDERWEAR
DERBY RIBBED
FLEECED BACK

Finely finished and suitable for early Fall Wear, colors gray and gold

50c.

NECKWEAR.

Distinctly new patterns and colorings so pretty that it attracts the ladies and that of course means that the men are attracted too.

MERRIMACK Fashion Corner

Opp. City Hall CLOTH'G CO.

MAPLEWOOD COLORED CLUB

Held a Delightful Outing at Crystal Lake Yesterday.

Having spent a day at the convention, and having previously talked politics, silver, gold, flat money, tariff and every other old thing incidental to politics, the reporter was quite merry when he looked for a lodge in some vast wilderness where politics are never discussed and politicians are unknown questions. He found among other things an invitation to attend the annual picnic of the Maplewood Colored club at Crystal lake, once known as Leach's pond, North Chelmsford, and out he went, fondly hoping to hear the soft strains of "L'siana Lou," "Alabama Coon," and the like.

But the first sound he heard as he neared the place was Joe Raymond arguing for gold with Dave Stone on the silver end, and a crowd of all colors jollying both.

Fortunately the debate was declared off early and a ball game started at which there was a barrel of fun.

Dave Stone captained the colored team which was known as "Dave's Dusky Darkies," while Billy Grady owned the white team, which he called the Crystals. Prof. Iceberg was umpire and five innings were played. The Crystals weren't in it from the start, Eddie Brady's two bagger being the only feature, while Dave's team played like warriors. Grady, himself, with a seven foot bat made for the occasion struck out four times. Dave Stone played a great game without taking off his color and won the game by a score of 8 to 5. "Deed, I didn't. Never saw such an easy thing in all me born days," said Dave as he knocked the corner off the ball for the third time.

After the game the crowd adjourned to the pavilion where Jimmie Roark's orchestra furnished music for dancing the floor being in charge of old Jerry Willidinson who is just as young as he used to be, a spring chicken, a regular broiler in fact. Jerry saw that every one had a partner and was a great man to have around. After supper the Chelmsford and Lowell people came out to add to the festivities and during the intermissions Willie O'Brien, the boy soprano, Dave Stone, Tip O'Neil of Chelmsford, Maurice Johnson, Roddie Blake and other vocalists rendered selections that made the very waters ripple with laughter. Shortly before midnight the last waltz was enjoyed and a special leaving Chelmsford at midnight conveyed the picnickers home.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Music Hall.

Mr. James A. Reilly, who will appear at Music hall, beginning Thursday evening, will present his latest scenic production, Unser Max.

This is a comedy drama from the pen of Harry W. Emmett, the well known author and playwright. Mr. Emmett has constructed a play based upon a clever love story, which never fails to hold attention of an audience during its entire representation, and has it intermingled with clever specialties and many catchy songs which give Mr. Reilly an excellent opportunity.

The supporting company are equal to the parts they assume, and the scenic effects all that could be desired.

LOCAL NOTES.

From today on Drummer Evangelist Williams will conduct his meetings for both sexes at Y. M. C. A. hall.

Large ladies and large men can be fitted from the special of outing flannel nightgowns at Cook, Taylor & Co.'s Central street store next Thursday.

Rev. Mr. Bradford.

Rev. Park A. Bradford spoke in Lynn last night on the silver question to the first meeting of the Bimetallic league.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

THE SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK

N. Y. CONVENTION

Democratic Hosts Will Prove Their Loyalty.

POPULISTS UNITE WITH THEM ON TICKET.

Senator Hill Will Not Attend Convention.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The People's party will support the nominee of today's democratic convention with the understanding that it gets five presidential electors.

The fusion of the democrats and populists after a conference this morning, was the most startling news of the day. Heretofore the chances of John Boyd Thatcher were good, but as the time drew near charges were made that an attempt would be made to keep the endorsement of the national ticket in the back ground and there is talk of a riot if this is attempted. The convention was called to order at 12.30, T. S. Beady being elected temporary chairman.

It is not expected that Senator Hill will attend the convention.

SILVER FORCES SUCCESSFUL.

Silver Men Control the Connecticut State Convention.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16.—The fourth important convention was held this morning when the democratic state convention came in at the Hyperian theatre, for the purpose of nominating presidential electors, a candidate for governor and minor state offices. The silver and gold men fought hard last night to secure the organization and the silver men won.

At 10.30 this morning Chairman Davis of the state committee called to order and William Kennedy of Naughatuck was elected temporary chairman. He made a speech on the issue. After the committees had reported, the temporary organization was made permanent. Chairman Kennedy then read the resignations of several members of the state committee who could not support the Chicago platform. Each name was greeted with sarcastic applause and a motion was uproariously carried to accept their resignation a vote of thanks being tendered him for resigning.

A communication was read from the populists of the state suggesting a fusion of forces and a committee was appointed to confer with the populist committee.

BIG REPUBLICAN GAIN.

Noted in All the Backwoods Counties in Maine.

Portland, Me., Sept. 16.—The returns from the remote districts are coming and the following counties have been heard from: York, Powers, 9026; Frank, 4472; Knox, Powers, 3504; Frank, 3293; Sagadahoc, Powers, 2751, Frank, 812; Kennebec, Powers, 6686; Frank, 4359; Cumberland, Powers, 16,198; Frank, 5107; Franklin, Powers, 2552; Frank, 794.

The republican plurality in these counties is 21,260; that of 1892 being 6081, the republican gain being 14,179.

HOT FROM THE WIRE.

The Boston Fruit Co., has received word that its steamer, Ethelred, which was five days overdue, arrived at Hampton Roads at midnight badly damaged after an encounter with a hurricane.

Edward Bell, the American arrested in Glasgow for conspiracy to blow up the Balmoral residence of the Queen, during the Czar's visit, has been given in charge of the Scotland yard detectives and will be taken to London.

Hon. J. B. Sargent of New Haven, has declined the silver nomination for governor but will receive the support of the silver forces, nevertheless.

BASE BALL IN OFFICIAL LIFE.

The Boston City Council Nine Will Entertain Lowell Nine.

On Wednesday next the Lowell city government base ball team, with rooters, will visit Boston to play the Boston city council team at the South end grounds. The Lowelites will arrive there at noon. Luncheon will be served and then the game will be played. The game will be followed by a banquet, at which Mayor Quincy will preside. In the evening one of the theatres will be visited.

UNIONS WON.

Season Ended of Urban and Suburban League.

The season of the Urban and Suburban league is ended, and the Unions have won the pennant as the following standing will show:

	Won	Lost	Avg	Postponed
Unions	9	4	.692	3
South Ends	11	6	.647	2
Emeralds	10	7	.588	1
T. B. and T.'s	8	7	.533	3
Florence club	9	8	.529	4
Y. M. C. I.	6	11	.353	1

Hugh Farley will get the suit of clothes offered to the best batter by O'Hearn & Dowd, his average being .453.

Will Seize the Land.

It is said that the lands and buildings committee will seize land for the Varnum school extension by exercising the right of eminent domain.

Dislocated Shoulder.

While practicing football on Dracut oval yesterday, Thos. C. Whitehead fell and dislocated his shoulder.

When eight ounces make a pound and eighteen inches make a yard, you may find clothes ready-to-wear better than those made by Rogers, Peet & Co.

It will help you this season if you drop in to some first rate custom tailor's and find out what he's making and what he charges.

After you're posted, we'd like to show you Rogers, Peet's suits:

The more you know about good clothes and their cost, the better you'll appreciate these.

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

REPUBLICAN ROW

Varnum Adopts Unfair Tactics Against Opponents.

PUTNAM REGARDED AS A SURE WINNER.

The Democratic Caucuses Ordered For Oct. 1.

Today the republicans are waging the hottest contest that ever occurred in this city.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the polls in every caucus room will open and it is predicted that the vote will be the largest ever cast at republican primaries in this city.

There will be no Australian ballot.

The big fight is for the senatorship. Figures indicate that a caucus nomination means election for the right man. It is for the republicans to determine who the right man is.

Candidates Putnam, Varnum, Roper and Stevens have conducted a thorough canvass.

The good qualities of each have been exploited, and the "Boss" has posed as the friend of everyone, even the workingman.

Besides the senatorial fight there is the race for representative honors to be decided, likewise the delegates to the state convention will be chosen. It is stated that a majority of these will be favorable to Winslow although the A. P. A. element is for Crane. This alone will add a little vim to the contest because the old line republicans are now regaining their hold on the machine and want to put down the A. P. A. wherever possible.

No Outdoor Rally.

The republican club held a meeting last evening at which it was intimated that any idea of holding an outdoor rally had been abandoned because a good speaker could not be secured.

Senator Lodge Will Speak.

Lewis E. McBrayne will preside at the young republicans' rally in Huntington hall tomorrow night when Senator Lodge will speak. There will be five short addresses besides the principal address.

Huntington hall is engaged for tomorrow evening, but an effort will be made to secure it for the rally. If it cannot be obtained then the meeting will be held in Associate hall.

There will be a procession of the young men's club, which will be joined in by the Knox Guards and Boys in Blue. Marshall C. Forrest will be chief marshal.

A committee on singing was appointed and Arthur W. Coburn, James E. Hill, Alexander Fecteau, George Spalding and Timothy F. O'Sullivan were appointed a committee on reception. Thomas F. Connolly was put on the Ward Seven committee.

Democratic City Committee.

The democratic city committee held a meeting last evening in Jackson hall. Chairman Pearson presided, and Secretary Tully was at his post. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the date for the representative caucus.

After some discussion, a motion was made that the caucuses be held Oct. 1 at 8 o'clock in the evening. This was amended to read that the matter be left with the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the city committee. The amendment was carried.

A motion then passed authorizing the president to appoint a committee of one from each ward to confer with surrounding towns and cities about the apportionment of senatorial districts for the next 10 years.

When you need printing remember The Sun.

MONEY

deposited in the Savings Department of the Traders' National bank, corner Middlesex St. and Post Office ave. before 9 p. m., Saturday, October 3d, will draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Oct. 1st. Interest added to the deposit or may be withdrawn Jan. 1st and July 1st.

Savings Department open 8 a. m., to 4 p. m., Saturday evenings 7 to 9.

WM. F. HILLS, Cashier.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays Excepted.

Per Year, $3.00 Per Month, 25c.

City Delivery and Postage Free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Member of the Associated Press

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine

FOR CONGRESSMAN,

JOHN H. HARRINGTON of Lowell

The Bryan-Sewall-Williams club in Boston was counted out in the caucuses and now Mr. Williams wants a recount. It is doubtful if this will bring redress, inasmuch as the same organization that cheated him in the caucus can do so equally in the recount.

The Woonsocket Reporter assigns for the reason of the suspension of the New Bedford Journal that a city with 55,000 population is not large enough to support two evening papers. Doubt it.—Fall River Globe.

That depends upon the per centage of the people that can read and also in no less degree upon whether the paper is worth supporting.

SENATOR HILL'S MISTAKES.

For a man who is accounted a shrewd politician, a man who has always stood by the machine, Senator Hill of New York, is of late making some fatal blunders. Once when the presidential nomination seemed within his grasp he consented to run for governor of New York and was so deeply buried that he was afterwards considered out of the presidential race. Had he declared for silver at the Chicago convention, he would have received the nomination and he could have swept the country. Had he been nominated as a silver man instead of Bryan, he would have carried New York and that with the support of the silver states would have assured his election. But he did not grasp the situation, he clung to false notions of expediency on the money question and contrary to his fixed policy became a bolter. Now he is attached to the tail of the gold kite and will fall into obscurity just as soon as he completes his term as senator unless he comes out for Bryan and Sewall.

REPUBLICAN SOLICITUDE FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

The republican party is at present very solicitous for the vote of the workingman. The leaders caution him against having anything to do with the silverites.

They tell him that the democratic party wants to pay him with a fifty-cent dollar, and that the purchasing power of the present dollar will be reduced by 50 per cent. They tell also of the calamity that will befall insurance companies and depositors in savings banks in case free silver be adopted.

All these and a thousand other calamities, the republican party say, will befall the laboring people if they vote for Bryan and Sewall.

They tell us that the only salvation of the working classes and of the country at large lies in the election of William McKinley, who is but a puppet in the hands of Mark Hanna, one of the worst oppressors of labor in this country.

With McKinley as president Mark Hanna would be the power behind the throne and to him the large corporations, the trusts and monopolies would appeal for a tariff, not for the benefit of the people, not for the prosperity of the country, but to recoup them for the part they played in electing McKinley and to subsidize them for doing business.

At the present time the money kings of the country, the oppressive trusts and syndicates are pouring their wealth into the campaign funds of the republican party with Mark Hanna as chief distributor.

Hundreds of millions if necessary will be used to corrupt the ballot by the purchase of votes and every conceivable kind of bribery. From this prospect we turn to that under free silver, when the money kings will be unable to corner the circulating medium of the country, when prices will have an upward instead of a downward tendency, when the products of other countries will be shut out of American markets, and when the increased prices will encourage enterprise there will be a demand for labor and consequently increased wages.

All this is certain to come under free silver, despite the predictions of calamity and dire disaster coming from the republicans.

The democratic party is the party of the people. Bryan and Sewall are the candidates who stand for the people's rights, and if any workingman doubts this statement, he has only to look at the character of the party arrayed against him, composed as it is of money kings, syndicates, trusts and monopolies, and everthing else calculated to oppress the toiling masses. With such a view of the political situation at the present time, it seems that even the most superficial observer should be able to determine where the interests of the people lie and accordingly how he should vote in November.

First class job printing at this office.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

REPUBLICANS IN IOWA

30,000 OF THEM WILL VOTE FOR FREE SILVER.

Result of a Circular Given to the Employees of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway—Farmers' Eyes Are Opened to the Dangers of the Single Gold Standard—Republican State Committee Admits the Situation.

The New York World, a strong gold adherent, has sent its correspondent, James Creelman, to the doubtful states for the purpose of ascertaining the political trend. Mr. Creelman is expected to give the facts as he finds them, but of course he is not expected to neglect anything that can give encouragement to the gold cause. This is what he finds in the state of Iowa, however:

It may startle people in the east to know that as Iowa stands today the vote is about a tie.

The extraordinary strength of the silver sentiment here has been suddenly revealed to the Republican state committee by the preliminary canvass of the counties.

Something like two-thirds of the districts have been heard from, and they show a Republican bolt of more than 30,000.

The Democratic defection is in the neighborhood of 10,000. With the 32,000 and odd Populist votes joined to the Democratic strength Bryan would have a majority.

The Republicans do not attempt to conceal the facts. They frankly admit that the state is dangerously close. And the most remarkable thing about it is that Mr. Hanna has been looking for a Republican majority of 50,000 or 75,000 in Iowa.

Mr. Treynor, the secretary of the Republican state committee, told me that the reports from all parts of the state already in his hands indicated that there were at least 30,000 Republicans classed as doubtful, but actually leaning toward free silver.

Mr. Cummins, the Republican national committeeman of Iowa, confirmed this statement an hour later.

They admitted that on the surface of the reports the silver and gold vote was about a tie, but claimed that there was much reason to believe that a large part of the disaffected Republicans could be won back to the party by earnest work.

The reports of the Republican committee tally almost exactly with those of the Democratic state committee.

Mr. Currie, the Democratic state chairman, said that Mr. Treynor's figures agreed in a general way with those reported to Democratic headquarters.

When I made the trip through Iowa a few weeks ago, it seemed to me that most of the Republican free silver talk was froth, for many of the farmers who talked against the gold standard also expressed their admiration for McKinley. I found Democratic newspapers and Democratic politicians denouncing free silver. All has been changed in this brief space of time.

The trouble seems to be that, while the Republicans have been appealing to workingmen in the towns and cities to stand for sound money on the ground that it meant high wages and low prices of commodities, they have been driving into the free silver camp the farmers who want to hire labor at low rates and sell products at high rates.

For instance, President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway had the following circular handed to every employee of the road with his wages:

To the Employees of the B., C. R. and N. Railway:

Is not this money good enough for you? Why should any man, and especially a railroad man, want money which will purchase but half as much as this? The amount paid to you in 1895 was $1,617,119.69.

If the doctrines of the silver party are true, the products of the farm are to bring a higher price. Do you wish to vote to increase the price of the sack of flour or the meat you buy? If this doctrine is true, all articles brought from foreign countries will be doubled in price, such as coffee, tea and sugar. Do you wish to pay more?

The rates of freight and for passengers on the railways are fixed by law and cannot be raised. The railway company must pay you in the money it receives, and cannot pay you more than now, for the reason that it will receive no more than now, notwithstanding the fact that it will be only half as good.

If Mr. Bryan is our next president, the money of the country will be silver, or silver notes on a silver basis.

This railway company has to pay the interest on its bonds in gold, $611,000, and if it has to pay a premium to get it, and thereby the interest account is increased, there will be no way to meet it except by reducing expenses, and, while the pay may not be reduced, the number of men employed must be reduced.

Do you wish to take the chance of it being you who will be out of a place? Yours truly,

C. J. IVES.

Think of the effect of such a document on the minds of farmers, who are compelled to sell their oats at 8 cents, corn at 20 cents and wheat at 45 cents.

Tens of thousands of these circulars were immediately distributed through the farming districts by the Democratic state committee, and former Governor Boies has been pointing out to the farmers of Iowa, who are holding last year's crop in their bins and barns in the hope of higher prices, that free silver will double the price of farm products.

The result of this appeal in the agricultural districts is shown in the alarming reports which are now pouring into the Republican headquarters.

If there were free coinage, all the American silver would go to the United States mints except what would be required in the arts. This would compel all Asia and all Europe to pay our mint price, which would be $1.29 per ounce. No one would think of selling silver for less money.

Gold is no longer actually money. It is not circulating. It does not figure as money, but as a speculative commodity, locked up and cornered to force a further rise in its purely speculative value.

Gold in its last analysis is the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave.—W. J. Bryan.

NERVOUS Troubles are due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and NERVE TONIC.

GETTING IT IN CIRCULATION.

How, Under Free Coinage, Silver Would Get Into the Hands of the People.

Many correspondents ask for information on this point, and a brief answer will be given.

Under free coinage the owner of silver bullion would take it to the mint and have it coined into dollars. With these dollars he would pay his employees, purchase his supplies, pay his taxes, debts and all other expenses. The persons thus receiving them would in like manner pay their debts and liabilities and meet their expenses. Thus it would make its rounds and find its way through the entire community.

Not only would it at once enter into circulation, but it would have the effect of bringing a large amount of money into use that is now lying idle. As silver floated out into the channels of trade it would raise prices and stimulate business. When prices rise, money always comes from its hiding places for investment. When property is going up, men will buy it, expecting to reap a profit from the rise. When prices advance—when property becomes dearer—it means that money is getting cheaper. Therefore men who have money are anxious to avoid loss by converting their money, which is falling, into property that is rising.

This explains why it is that in seasons of falling prices and business stagnation there always seems to be a superabundance of money—that is, a large amount of idle money for which there is no use.

When property values are falling, the man with money holds on to it. He says, "If I buy now, the property will shrink in value, and I will lose. So I will wait until the bottom mark is reached." But as soon as it gets to the bottom he will buy, provided always that he sees a chance for an upward movement.

There is scarcely a reader of The National Bimetallist who has not acted upon this principle, and who does not act upon it every day.

Briefly and concisely stated, the principle is this: When prices are falling, it is advantageous to hold on to our money if we have any. When prices are rising, it pays better to invest the money in property or in some productive enterprise.

The argument (?) by the gold people that if we had free coinage the poor man would not be able to get any of the money coined presents another of their innumerable absurdities and contradictions. In one breath they insist that the poor man will be loaded down with cumbersome 50 cent dollars and in the next that he will not be able to get any of them, even if they be coined.

It ought to be apparent that if silver bullion cannot be coined it is utterly impossible for it to get into circulation. If it can be coined, there is at least a chance for us all to get some of it. Let us take that chance.—National Bimetallist.

AFTERMATH OF LI.

What Will Probably Be the Result of the Viceroy's Visit.

If Li Hung Chang's progress through the country has the effect of previous visits of famous men, there will soon be felt in the public libraries and at the bookstores a demand for works on Chinese life and history. Libraries in smaller cities prepare for these calls as merchants anticipate trade. The awakening of a healthy interest in a comparatively little known land, upon which the personality of the viceroy, seen near at hand, throws a new light, accounts partly for such a spirit of inquiry, but it is in part analogous to the feeling that brought about the craze for red and yellow pottery and bric-a-brac which followed the excitement over the peachblow vase. It had its echo in the song that became popular in England after the visit, several years ago, of the first of the eastern potentates to come to London:

The shah of Russia's been and gone.
What'll the next sensation be?

Already the advertisers have begun to build upon the prestige of the Chinese earl. The gorgeous fabrics that the embassador of the Flowery Kingdom displayed commanded feminine attention from the start, and the medals which he has left in goodly numbers along the lines of his travels will serve to keep his land as well as himself in mind for some time. It would not be surprising if importations of Chinese fancies in ornament and utensils appeared in the market soon as conspicuously as a few years ago Japanese work did.—New York Sun.

SHORT CRANBERRY CROP.

Frost and Forest Fires Caused Great Destruction, and Prices Will Be High.

That delicious requisite of the roast turkey banquet, the cranberry, will be rather a scarce and high priced article this fall. There is general disappointment among the cranberry growers of the south Jersey counties over the short crop which will soon be harvested.

All of the large growers in Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland, Burlington, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem counties, which is the big cranberry section of the state, agree that there will not be more than a third of a crop. Last spring the cranberry crop gave promise of being an exceedingly large one, but the blossoms were killed by the two heavy frosts experienced in June. These frosts were barely perceptible on the uplands, but they played havoc on the lowland bogs. The heavy forest fires have also done great damage. The output, which last year was more than 300,000 bushels in the counties named, will be less than 100,000 this year.

To Treat With the Bannocks.

John B. Goodwin of Atlanta and C. G. Hoyt of Beatrice, Neb., are in Pocatello, Ida., to treat with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians of Fort Hall reservation for a portion of their lands to be thrown open for public settlement. This tract embraces a large area of valuable mineral land which surrounds Pocatello and is of vital interest to all Idaho. This commission was created by the last congress through the efforts of Senator Dubois and an appropriation made of $15,000. The third member has not been named to succeed Mr. Teller of Colorado, who could not serve. There are six reservations of Indians to treat with. They are the Uintahs of Utah, Aquimas of Washington, Fort Hall of Idaho, and Crows, Cheyennes and Flatheads of Montana.

No Comparison.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

WORLD'S BIGGEST MAP.

The Whole Country to Be Shown on a Large Stretch of Land.

If the pet project of Senator Cannon of Utah is carried out, this country will, before long, have the largest surface map in the world. His idea is to lay out the Potomac flats, near Washington, for a space about three miles in length and a mile and a half in width, into a ground map of the United States, which shall show not only every important lake, river and waterfall, but also even the principal highways. The plan has been heartily indorsed by Gardiner Hubbard, president of the National Geographical society, and at the next meeting of congress a sufficient appropriation to carry out his idea may be secured.

The inequalities of the earth's surface could be represented with a uniform system of exaggeration for the mountain ranges, and the water supply so regulated that each river should flow at a proportionate rate of speed with its prototype. The most important highways all over the country could also be indicated on a map of the size proposed, and even the larger buildings of the great cities. The exact limits of the cities themselves would also appear, as well as the vast network of railroads, with their bridges and tunnels, and countless other things which are not even hinted at upon the largest maps now in use.

For practical purposes the great map would be invaluable. If a man should think of establishing some manufacturing industry at a certain point, he could get a better idea of the "lay of the land" and the general physical advantages of the surrounding country from the map than he could from visiting the actual spot in question.

On its scientific side the advantages of this great map would be innumerable. As the usefulness of it came to be recognized, people from every part of this and other countries would be sure to visit it to make special geographical studies. By the use of different kinds of coloring matter the prevailing geological types could be accurately reproduced, and perhaps, by means of pointed arrows placed in various parts, the usual direction of the winds shown.

The geological survey is now collecting data bearing on this map idea, and all that it will be necessary for congress to do will be to appropriate the Potomac flats, whose outline is admirably shaped for such a scheme, and start its army of skilled scientists and engineers at work to make Senator Cannon's dream a reality.—New York Journal.

Stops Cruelty to Wheels.

Since bicycles are displacing horses Superintendent Hankinson of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has undertaken the defense of the wheel. It is even possible that the organization will become a society for the prevention of cruelty to bicycles.

Mr. Hankinson was the complainant in special sessions yesterday against a man who broke a bottle in front of a bicycle. The defendant was John L. Fitzpatrick of One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Union avenue. The court fined the defendant $25.—New York Journal.

The Godlike Daniel and the Butcher.

Here is an anecdote of Daniel Webster that has never been in print:

Webster was once sued by his meat man. The man did not call upon Webster afterward to trade with him. Webster met him in the course of a few days and asked him why he didn't call. "Because," said the man, "I supposed that you would be offended and wouldn't trade with me any more." To which Webster replied, "Oh, sue me as many times as you like, but, for heaven's sake, don't starve me to death."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Still Loyal to Yale.

A rumor that Bob Cook, the veteran coach of the Yale college crew, was about to sever his connection as graduate manager of the varsity crew of "Old Eli" was denied by him.

YOUNG GIRLS.

Their Conduct and Health Often Mystifies Their Mothers.

Young girls often feel and consequently act, very strangely.

They shed tears without apparent cause, are restless, nervous, and at times almost hysterical. They seem self-

absorbed, and heedless of things going on around them. Sometimes they complain of pain in lower parts of body, flushes of heat in head, cold feet, etc.

Young girls are not free from incipient womb troubles.

Mothers should see to it that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is promptly taken; all druggists have it. The girl will speedily be "herself again," and a probable danger be averted. Any information on this subject, or regarding all female ailments, will be cheerfully given free by Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Write her.

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Original and Only Genuine. Safe. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

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SUNBEAMS.

One of the Things We Say.

"GOING FOR A TRAMP BEFORE BREAKFAST."
—Up to Date.

Ready to Coincide.

Mr. Goldman and Mr. Silverman were standing on the corner in front of a beer saloon engaged in a heated debate on the money question. Mr. Goldman had just finished a long and apparently irrefutable argument and suddenly asked Mr. Silverman, "Now, will you coincide wish me?" Whereupon Mr. Silverman promptly replied, "Thanks. I don't care if I do."—New York Sunday World.

The Fit.

The actress stamped with rage.

"See here," she exclaimed to her modiste, "I'm supposed to fall in a fit when I am informed of my lover's death, and just look at those wrinkles across the back."

Realism, it was to be borne in mind, was always the main desideratum.—Detroit Tribune.

No Advantage to Him.

"Well, you don't have to hustle quite as hard as you did a few weeks ago," said the loquacious citizen to the iceman.

"No," said the toiler, "but the work is harder. As the weather gits colder ice weighs a heap more to the pound."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Great Mistake.

"Old Professor Digdust is a very learned man, isn't he?"

"Yes, indeed. I suppose his knowledge embraces every subject except the only subject worth embracing—woman."—Truth.

Both Convinced.

Wallace—Do you believe these street corner arguments ever convince anybody?

Ferry—Sure. Each fellow goes away convinced that the other fellow don't know a thing about it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Of Course They Could If They Looked.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.

"That's plain enough," he replied abstractedly.

Then he had to explain that he meant anybody could see it.—New York Press.

Hit.

Editor—Your poem has made a hit.

Author—Copied?

Editor—No, but I find it is the basis of no fewer than 17 bicycle parodies.—Detroit Tribune.

Knew His Place.

Indignant Butcher—That dog of yours has been getting into my sausages.

Pointer—Well, he seems to know his place, doesn't he?—Yonkers Statesman.

Dolan and the Bike.

"The gre't thruble that Oi notice about the bicycle," said Mr. Dolan after his first lesson, "is that yez kape fallin off before yez git an."—Washington Star.

He Had.

She—Why, Will, those trousers look as if you had been sleeping in them.

He—I have. I wore them to church last Sunday.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Bent.

"After riding a wheel it seems such a come down to walk."

"Yes; one does have to unbend some, for a fact."—Detroit Tribune.

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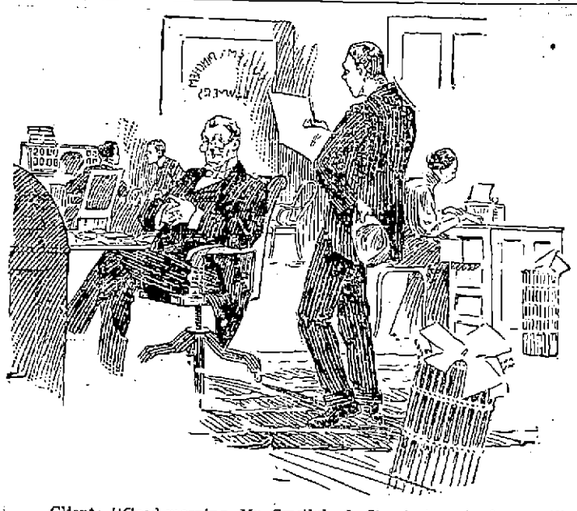

Client: "Good morning, Mr. Swellplead. I've just received your bill for getting me off in that assault and battery case the other day."

Mr. Swellplead: "Ah, yes, to be sure. Any further information I can give you about it?"

Client: "Yes. I'd like to know if I can change my mind and go to jail instead."

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If so come and look through our warerooms. You will be courteously waited on whether you want to buy or not, and you will learn something about our prices that will cause you to trade with us when you need anything in our line. See our line of Couches at $8.00 and upwards. Chamber suites and Parlor suites from the cheapest to the best. Dining room furniture that is sure to please you both in style and price. The Glenwood ranges and Parlor stoves always in stock. Carpets and floor coverings of all kinds. A complete assortment of Housefurnishings.

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Moving in Majestic March, Manœuvre, Dance and Tableaux. Building pictures of entrancing splendor in simultaneous accord. A marvelous exhibition of high-class animal training, presented with beautiful trappings and complete equine paraphernalia.

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5 O'CLOCK EXTRA

CARLISLE AGAIN

He Writes Upon Preserving the Parity.

POPULISTS WHACKING SEWALL EVERYWHERE.

Using the Maine Majority Against Him.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 16.—Secretary Carlisle has written the following letter on the subject of maintenance of the parity between gold and silver:

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 12.

James P. Holm, Louisville:

My Dear Sir—Your letter, asking how the silver dollars, which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each, are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1878, now amounting to more than $432,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the government when coined, and they are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and debts.

The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals. Gold has been paid on its coin obligations, when gold was demanded, and silver has been paid, when silver was demanded. Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law, and the policy of the treasury department, that the amounted coin has not been so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system, and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, at a ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard and protection of our currency against the depreciation, which, the experiences of all countries has shown, would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed, confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable values of the coin would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver, on account of private individuals and corporations, the government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into circulation, by a legal tender provision, would soon expel gold from the country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation.

In order to maintain the parity under such conditions, the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars and their paper representatives whenever demanded just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited, and, therefore, consequently increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption. The implied obligation of the government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations, which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy.

With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government; and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and very largely, as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value.

It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals, will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and although silver dollars and silver certificates have not up to the present time been received in exchange for gold, yet, if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made. It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.

But if our present policy is adhered to and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits, the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage.

Yours truly. J. G. Carlisle.

POPULISTS ALONE PERFECT.

Bateman Sees No Good In Republican or Democratic Parties.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 16.—Professor L. C. Bateman, the defeated Populist candidate for governor, gave a sensational interview last night upon the effect of the Maine election on the position of Arthur Sewall, and he demands his immediate withdrawal from the ticket. "I expected this deluge," said he, "but the waves rolled a little higher upon the shore than I had thought for. But then, if the election was to go that way, it might just as well be by such an overwhelming majority as would convince the country of the collossal blunder made by the Democrats, when they nominated Arthur Sewall for vice president. Defeated in his own ward, more than three to one, most any other man would take himself out of a position where he could plainly see that he was not wanted. Not so with Sewall, however. He must be pushed off. That the Democratic managers will do this, there is grave reason to doubt.

"It is now my settled conviction, that Sewall's nomination was deliberately planned in order to throw the election into the hands of McKinley. Bryan is now surrounded by traitors, who are at heart gold standard men, Gorman, Jones, Hill and Tammany Hall! A bright reform galaxy, truly!

"If these men decide to retain Sewall, the object is plain. Bryan's nomination was largely an accident. These men recovered themselves in time to plan Sewall's nomination, to offset the effect. With a representative southern man on the ticket, nothing could have prevented a sweeping silver victory. As the matter now stands, unless Sewall comes off, nothing is more certain than Bryan's defeat.

"When the future historian shall write the story of this campaign, there will be laid bare one of the most gigantic conspiracies of the age. It will then be shown that Sewall's nomination was for the deliberate purpose of fastening upon us the infamous gold standard, with all the misery that it implies.

"As for the Maine election, it is just as well that the pie-hunters should know how the people regard them. When a notorious corruptionist like Powers can carry Maine by over 50,000 majority, it shows that something more than an economic question is involved.

"The character of the Democratic leaders is too well known to require extended comment. They jumped astride this silver wave with an alacrity that would have done credit to a professional acrobat. They would have done just the same had any other question been before the people that would have given them the offices. They are absolutely destitute of principle, and are ready to blow either hot or cold on any public question, according as it will advance their own private interests. A postoffice or a custom house is their highest aim and object in politics. The rank and file are all right."

POPULIST WASHBURN

Also Attacks Mr. Sewall and Demands His Withdrawal.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—George F. Washburn, chairman of the western branch of the Populist national committee, was asked: "Do you think Mr. Sewall should withdraw?"

"I certainly do; and the state of Maine also says so. I agree with Tom Reed, that 'Sewall's star sinks and Watson's rises.'

"The voice of Maine does not indicate any mismanagement of the campaign. There is force in the statement that Mr. Sewall is no more our candidate than is Mr. Hobart. There is also significance in the attitude of the Middle-of-the-Road men, who still say 'No Watson, no Bryan.' I know these men, as well as the Republicans, have accumulated a mass of evidence against Mr. Sewall, which they propose to make public, and which may force the Democratic party to a defense of Mr. Sewall's record during the closing days of the campaign; but so long as the issue can be kept upon silver, Mr. Bryan, as a standard bearer of the allied forces, can keep the enemy on the run, and the Republicans realize this. Therefore, failing to win on principle, I believe the trump card will be, to show in doubtful states the inconsistency of Mr. Sewall's record, and how much of a misfit he is on the Democratic ticket. It is possible for him to become hero of the campaign, by rising above personal ambition and declaring that the silver cause must win. If, on the other hand, he insists on continuing, and the attack on him should result in Bryan's defeat, he would be held responsible by an indignant people, and would be scorned and hated as the most unpopular man in America. The crisis is at hand, and I trust a way will be found to unite all the reform forces upon the two candidates representing both sides, to resist the united forces of the Cleveland Republicans and McKinley Democrats. The only way to unite is for the Democrats to take our man."

Connecticut Democrats For Silver.

New Haven, Sept. 16.—The Democratic state central committee, which is composed of a majority of gold standard men, has surrendered, practically unconditionally, to the Silver delegates to the convention, and after the appointment of William Kennedy of Naugatuck, a pronounced silverite, as temporary chairman of the convention, Chairman Clinton B. Davis, Secretary Fred Brown and a majority of the committee resigned, to take effect after the convention is called to order. Carlos French, Connecticut National Democratic committeeman, has also forwarded his resignation to National headquarters.

Still Nearing 50,000 Mark.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 16.—With over 100 towns to be yet heard from, the Republican plurality in Maine figures up to 46,425, and will probably equal fully 50,000 when all the returns are in. The returns are complete from 418 towns, cities and plantations in the state and from 10 of the 16 counties. Over 82,000 Republican votes, it is estimated, were thrown, and about 33,000 Democratic. The Republican vote has exceeded anything ever before known in Maine, the nearest approach to it being the 79,401 received by Governor Burleigh in 1888.

Bryan's Easy Day.

Maysville, Ky., Sept. 16.—An easy day was the way Candidate Bryan characterized the campaigning experience which ended last night at Maysville. At nearly every place where he spoke, the rain fell heavily, and assemblages that heard him stood in a storm. Mr. Bryan said it manifested great interest in a campaign when people came a long distance and stood in the rain to listen to a political speech.

Suspected of Murder.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 16.—John Early and John Hogan were arraigned here yesterday, charged with murder, their alleged victim being Ann Hogan, wife of one of the respondents, and the sister of the other. She died at the city hospital last Saturday night, as the result of injuries received a week ago Sunday. The husband was held without bail for one week, pending a further investigation, while the brother was given a preliminary hearing, and was held without bail for his appearance before the October term of the superior court.

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NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

Tracing Their Evolution Down to the End of Feudalism.

An Interesting Condensation of Historical Incidents Bearing Upon the Labor Question—First Installment of an Able Treatment of This Vital Subject.

[Special Correspondence.]

The question of the unemployed is the one question in relation to labor which well to do philanthropists and students of charities are not able to pass over in silence. The sick, the aged, the destitute, children are factors in charity which show a less direct dependence on the wage question, but the problem of the tramp is one that steadily confronts these students and will not be put aside, for the ablebodied paupers fill our workhouses or almshouses and police or mission or slum lodgings in such numbers that the philanthropists are forced to try to find some solution of the problem. At present they are seeking an answer in the direction of a more or less costly machinery of trade schools for the younger element, of state farms, escape from which shall be a penitentiary offense, of stricter laws and of a stricter enforcement of the law. They do not even yet see clearly that to shut these tramps and vagrants out in one city or state is merely to send them on somewhere else. Turned from the closed police station lodgings in our cities, the vagrants crowd the slum lodgings and sleep hidden in the tenement house hallways and cellars. In New York the self committed people (ablebodied paupers) who are no longer admitted to the workhouse since the division of the department of charities and correction, now swell the almshouse census. Nor do these students of charities in the least realize the mockery of their elaborate and expensive scheme of state farms, designed to force a man to work who has very probably been reduced to his present degraded and hopeless condition by the failure to find employment, when he earnestly sought it before weeks of tramping the road in a vain search had taught him only too well how easy it was to live without work. These philanthropists hold that every ablebodied pauper is a pauper either because he was born lazy or was early contaminated by bad surroundings, or because he drinks. They tell you with truth that the question of the unemployed is not of modern origin, and to prove their assertion, so far as the English speaking race is concerned, they point to the early legislation against paupers and vagrants and to the poor law of Elizabeth, which, in its essence, endured far into our own century.

In this connection it may not be amiss to recall the history of the evolution of the English pauper and vagrant as we find it told in "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorold Rogers, supplemented by facts presented by another writer whose accuracy and care in statement have gone unquestioned amid the fiercest attacks upon the deductions he makes. The writer is Karl Marx, and the book is "Capital."

The fifteenth century was the golden age of the English laborer. High wages and cheap food left a wide margin between the workingman's earnings and his necessary expenditures for food, clothing and shelter. Serfdom had disappeared as a practical issue at the end of the fourteenth century. Free peasant proprietors formed the great majority of the population. The agricultural wage laborers consisted partly of peasants, who utilized their spare time by working on the large estates, partly of an independent special class of wage laborers. These, together with the rest of the peasants, enjoyed the usufruct of the common land, which gave pasture to their cattle and furnished firewood and timber. The towns also were markedly prosperous at this time. The capitalist artisan was just beginning to develop as a social factor. Hitherto the usual custom had been that the farmer landowner or noble should provide the material raw and in bulk and pay the craftsmen wages.

This desirable condition of relatively high wages and relatively cheap food had not come about and been maintained without a struggle on the part of the laborer. The black death, which appeared in England late in the summer of 1348, swept away probably one-third of the population. The pestilence was followed by a rise in wages. "The rise in agricultural labor is," says Rogers (chapter 8), "all kinds of men's work being taken together, about 50 per cent, and of women's work fully 100 per cent. When taken together, the rise in the wages of artisans' labor is almost exactly the same as that effected in the case of the husbandman."

But it seems that agricultural produce experienced no rise, while everything to which labor added its principal volume rose proportionately in price. So the laborer and the artisan became for a time the masters of the situation. The landlord found a stationary or retrograde market for the produce he wanted to sell and a rapidly advancing market for what he wanted to buy. In this dilemma he went begging and bullying to king and parliament. The result was the famous statute of laborers, which remained the law of England until repealed by Elizabeth. The statute contained eight clauses ("Six Centuries of Work and Wages," chapter 8):

First.—No person under 60 years of age, whether serf or free, shall decline to undertake farm labor at the wages which had been customary in the king's twentieth year (1347), except they lived by merchandise, were regularly engaged in some mechanical craft, were possessed of private means or were occupiers of land. The lord was to have the first claim to the labor of his serfs, and those who decline to work for him or for others are to be sent to the common jail.

Second.—Imprisonment is decreed against all persons who may quit service before the time which is fixed in their agreements.

Third.—No other than the old wages are to be given, and the remedy against those who seek to get more is to be sought in the lord's court.

Fourth.—Lords of manors paying more than the customary amount are to be liable to treble damages.

Fifth.—Artificers are to be liable to the same conditions, the artificers enumerated being saddlers, tanners, furriers, shoemakers, tailors, smiths, carpenters, masons, tilers, parquetters, carters and others.

Sixth.—Food must be sold at reasonable prices.

Seventh.—Alms are strictly forbidden to ablebodied laborers.

Eighth.—Any excess of wages taken or paid can be seized for the king's use (toward the payment of certain taxes lately granted).

The statute provides for the difference between summer and winter wages and guards against the emigration of the town population to country places in summer. Coalition of the laborer is treated as a crime from the fourteenth century to 1825, when the laws against trades unions were repealed.

Marx says ("Capital," chapter 10, section 5) that the black death was only the pretext for the statute. He takes the position that the pestilence, by producing an artificial scarcity of labor, merely quickened the natural course of the abolishment of serfdom, which the landlords felt was now becoming an established fact, and that this statute was an effort to regain by law their former powers. Rogers, too, says that the plague precipitated the commutation of labor rents for money payments, and that it almost emancipated the remaining serfs.

This statute of laborers was constantly reacted, with accumulated penalties and precautions. It proved impossible to enforce it. Parliament is always complaining that the law is evaded or disobeyed. As a matter of fact, it was passed only in the interest of a single class, the feudal landlords, and pretty much everybody else in the community, the lawyers, bailiffs and agents excepted, found it to his interest to disregard its provisions. The peasant farmer was prospering under conditions which went near to ruin the feudal landlords, because—though he, too, must sell in a cheap market and buy in a dear one—he found his own labor on his own holding and hired none, and he could, when his work was over, hire himself and his children out at high wages, or he might perhaps double his own holding on easy terms, for the lords were seeking tenants, not tenants seeking lords. Things went better with him than they had ever gone before; so the peasant farmer, the laborer and the artisan tried conclusions with the statute of laborers and with the landlords. The old system of capitalist cultivators began to give way, and the land was pretty generally leased to tenants for long terms of years. Ineffective as were the attempts at enforcing the statute regulating wages, they produced much irritation among the people and were, it is probable, intended to produce it. At last the feudal landlords, finding that the law failed to help them, took matters into their own hands and sought to reverse the customary commutations of money for labor by force. Wat Tyler's insurrection was the defiant reply of the people to this attempt, and parliament, frightened into giving way at last, tacitly dropped the cause of the landlords. The custom of commuting the old labor rents for money payments became universal, and the serfs became copy holders. High wages and cheap food remained for some 125 years the general rule under which the English working people lived. The long struggle was over, and feudal serfdom had passed away.

MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

No Labor Aristocracy.

The Trainmen's Journal says: There can be no labor aristocracy. And while there may be some men who think they are better than their fellows, they are only deluding themselves with a supposition founded on their silly conceit. The majority of men have outgrown the idea that wages make the man and recognize that principle, not money, makes him. When men think seriously of their obligations to one another, there will be no quibbling over trivial questions of ways and means, but all will get together and work together.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

WORKMEN BEG FOR BREAD.

Let Those Who Believe Labor Has Nothing to Complain of Read This.

Eight hundred men gathered in the vacant lot adjoining Indiana avenue and Front street yesterday and clamored for bread. They were not the habitually idle nor the voluntary tramp. Each had a stake in the community in the shape of residence and citizenship. Many had given stronger hostage to fortune and were the breadwinners of families, the rent producers of small homes which up to 1893 they had been able to maintain in comfort. The sudden stress of business and industrial depression of that time had exhausted savings of years and had brought many of them to the verge of want, some to absolute starvation.

The wisdom of experience led to the appointment of a committee, which came to be known as the Kensington Aid association, which in its organized function was able to obtain the needed assistance and distribute it in a way that precluded all suspicions of interested motives of the parties concerned. Happily the period of distress was brief, and by Thanksgiving day of that year the association was able to ask discharge, all the duties of its voluntary service having been rendered. Hundreds had enjoyed the benefits of the funds this committee distributed and had been able to save their self respect from the degradation of asking alms personally.

Again the wolf is howling at the door of the textile operatives of Kensington. A Press reporter yesterday found hundreds of them on the sidewalks or seated in knots on the boulders left by the excavations in the adjacent lots. They had not gathered there merely for the meeting that was to come. Sitting on the rocks and chatting on the corners have been almost their sole occupation for the past six months. The men leave their homes as early as they needed to when each day meant dollars earned. Old habits of early rising are persistent. The days, however, begin with a weary round of inquiry when manufacture is to be resumed, and then with a more tiresome quest for anything to do which can earn a few pennies for the family sustenance.

A limited tour of calls at the little houses in the vicinity gave ample confirmation of the stories told by the men, be it said, with an unwillingness that seemed genuine and bred of dread of being classed as paupers. Houses that a few years ago had all the comforts and a few of the luxurious trappings of modern living were barer than the dormitories of almshouses. Parlor furniture had long ago gone to the second-hand shops. The space was turned into lodgings for rent, which, if let, were hired by tenants with whom the sublessors had to be as patient as the landlords are with them themselves. A table, three or four rickety chairs, bare floors, and in most cases larders as bare, were the rule. Back of all this was the awful vision of distraint for rent long overdue and winter at hand.

Here is an instance of the straits to which some have been put:

A comparatively young man was arrested a day or two ago for stealing some potted plants which stood in the doorway of a residence and selling them. He was arraigned before Magistrate Koehersperger and questioned. The poor fellow admitted his guilt, saying: "I have been out of work and unable to provide for my family. I saw a chance to take those plants. I did so and sold them. I took the money and gave it to my wife, who bought food for the children with it."

The wife was called and said that she supposed her husband had worked for the money. The magistrate turned to the prosecutor and asked him if he wanted to press the charge. He replied in the negative. Then, with tears in his eyes, the man who had committed the theft turned to the owner of the articles and promised to pay him for them as soon as he obtained employment.

There are thousands of men in the same predicament. Those of the mills not already closed down are working on such short time that the employees receive barely enough to procure the necessities of life. To make matters worse, the real estate owners feel that they are unable to house the occupants of their dwellings unless some rent is paid. Many householders are months in arrears with their rent and have no hope of paying what they owe. It is said that property owners anticipate holding a meeting, the result of which will be that unless they receive their rent the tenants must be evicted.—Philadelphia Press.

Some of Labor's Friends.

The charge is made against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company by some of its employees who are in a position to know that the company is watching the men closely to prevent them from organizing and takes the first opportunity—and one is seldom lacking—to get rid of those who are found organizing. President Rossiter will doubtless deny that there is any truth in this charge, and, of course, ex-Governor Flower, who is just now very much worried lest the workingmen will get paid in 53 cent dollars if Bryan is elected, would not like to admit that a railroad company in which he has so much interest is denying the right of organization to its employees. Yet, in spite of anything Mr. Rossiter may say, or ex-Governor Flower either, the charge may be strictly true.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Pittsburg's Potato Patches.

The Pingree potato patch experiment has been a success in Pittsburg. Over 100 families have earned good livings by tilling the garden plots, and some few of the industrious farmers have succeeded in making a little money. They had much to contend with, however, and the success made was only after great effort. The vegetables were planted out very late, the potatoes in some of the plots decayed because of the wet weather, and the weeds grew luxuriantly.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How to Clean Burned Dishes.

Baking dishes that become burned in the oven and plates and platters that become blackened with the food scorched upon them should not go through the tedious process of scraping. Simply put a little water and ashes in the dish and let it become warm, and the burnt and discolored portions may be easily cleaned [illegible]

Musical Note.

A TEN STRIKE.

OUT OF DEBT.

Happy Result of Economy on the Part of the American Board.

Boston, Sept. 16.—The financial statement from the treasurer of the American Board shows that for the first time since Aug. 31, 1892, the Board has been able to close its business year without a debt. This is considered very gratifying, in view of the extreme business depression throughout the country and the fact that the year began with a heavy debt.

The churches and individuals of the Board's constituency have not only rallied generously to remove the debt, but have contributed to the current expenses sufficiently to overcome a considerable shrinkage in legacies. Costly retrenchment on mission fields and extreme economy in administration have been necessary, and are said to inspire new confidence in the financial management of the Board.

The total receipts for the year have been $743,104.59; and the total expenditures $627,969.58; leaving a balance of $115,135.01. Deducting from this the debt of a year ago, $114,632.38, a balance is left in the treasury at the close of this year of $502.63. The total receipts from regular donations, from donations for special objects and from legacies last year were $619,867.31; this year $587,708.77. The receipts for the debt and interest on permanent funds, etc., amount to $155,395.82, making the total receipts from all sources $743,104.59.

In addition to the above and aside from all receipts for the work of the Board, $130,035.96 have been forwarded for Armenian relief, and more than $80,000 for Armenians in Turkey from Armenian friends and relatives in this country.

New Royal Arcanum Council.

A new council of the Royal Arcanum will be instituted in this city at an early date and a preliminary meeting was held last night at which 26 members signed the roll.

Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade had its fall meeting last night but no business of importance was transacted. The members discussed the money question in an informal manner.

Passaconaway tribe of Red Men, of this city were entertained by Watananock tribe of Nashua, last evening.

COAL, COKE, HARD WOOD, Slab Wood and Mill Kindlings a Specialty. Wonderful load of Wood for $1.00 J. CARR & CO., Props. No. 201 Charles Street.

DR. WALKER DENTISTS

Boston and Maine Railroad

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to June 21, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.50, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 2.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.30, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30, †11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 6.45 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 8.30 a. m., 1.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.30 a. m. 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 6.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 6.10 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (per steamer), on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.30 a. m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Rockland), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.10 p. m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

On and After June 28, 1896, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5 45, 6 30, ¶6 50, *7 45, *8 50, ¶9 00, *9 40, 11 00 a. m.; 1 40, ¶3.00, 4.25, ¶5 33 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5 48, 6 33, ¶6 53, §7 01, §7.18, §*7 27, 7 33, 7 40, *7 48, *8 57, 9 03, *9 50 11 03, 11 42 a. m.; 12 16, 1 43, ¶3 03, *4 00, 4 10, 4 28, 5 22, ¶5 36, 6 24, 7 47, 8 45 p. m. SUNDAYS, §7 18, §*7.27, 8 48, *9 10 a. m.; §4 25, §5 58 p. m.
For Woburn, 6 30, §7 01, 7 33, 7 45, 11 00 a.m.; 1 40, 4 28, 8 45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m., §4 25, §5 58 p. m.
*Express. §Northern Depot Only. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence, 6.30, 10.00 a. m; 4.15 p. m.
For Salem, and Way Stations, §7.33 a. m.; 1.28, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.18 a. m.; 1.00, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 8.13, 9.42, 10.09 a.m; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 1.54, 3.43, 5.42, 6.20, 8.13, 8.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a.m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.13, 8.43 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.42 a. m; 12.09, 1.40, 5.42, †8.13 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m; 1.40 p. m. 3.43 p. m., Saturday only till August 29th inclusive.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.42 a.m; 1.40, †8.43 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.42 a. m.; 12.09, †8.13 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.42 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.54 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday, 6.43 p. m., except Saturday.
† Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
M. O. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

WANT COLUMN.

TO LET—A fine clean tenement with or without stable. 22 Lincoln street.

FURNISHED ROOM—To let at 222 Charles street.

TO RENT—House, newly painted inside and out, nine rooms, stable, two stalls, carriage house, hen house. Beautifully located between Broadway and Pawtucket street on Wilder. Apply to J. A. Green, 88 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—Near Westford and Lane streets, two tenement house, all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land; you can buy this place at a bargain. Call and see G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Near Powell street, two story house, large lot of land; this is your chance to get a home and on easy terms. Price $1450. L. G. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A capable man of good address for local or travelling agent. Permanent position. Ellwanger & Barry, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—In Belvidere, good cottage house of seven rooms, near mills, good lot of land. Price $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—Your child to have Rosy Cheeks, Pure Blood, to rest well. Get a box of the Athan Worm and Scrofula Tablets at all druggists. Price 25c., prepaid, by the Lowell Chemistry Co.

FOR SALE.—On Westford street, cottage house, small barn, one acre of land; this is a bargain. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—In Pawtucketville, near new bridge, good two tenement house, large lot of land, always rented. Price $2500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelop, Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE.—On line of electric road, small place of 16 acres of land, new cottage house; this is your chance. Price $1250. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MOODY STREET BRIDGE HOUSE LOTS.

New Bridge will be completed in a few days. The electric road is being laid across the bridge. Sewers, gas, city water, etc. 76 houses have been built in the last 8 months, and a large number are being built at the present time. Don't delay, choice lots are going quick, prices are low, only 10, 12 and 15c. per foot, easy monthly payments. Call for plans, terms etc. On the land every afternoon.

A. J. RYAN, Agt.

Room 29A Hildreth Building (Old Post Office)

THE LOWELL Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet

First Class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to

YOU CAN DEPEND ON IT.

That is the reason why the Sawyer Carriage Co. work is the best. It's work is done well, not sometimes but always.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Kitson Building, Worthen Street.

A Pound of Facts

Is worth a ton of theories. Our line of Gas Stoves we sell on their merits, and we desire to call your attention to the

"WOLF GAS COOKER."

Compact, economical, labor saving. Can be attached to any range. The extravagance has been squeezed out of the price.

D. H. WILSON'S

279 DUTTON STREET.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT READY MADE CLOTHING PRICES.

BERTRAND'S 34 Middle Street.

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL, 97 Central Street.

Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

This Umbrella Has Cone To Smash.

I will take it to Austin's and have it repaired. He will put a new cover on it and do anything else needed in a first class manner at a reasonable price.

C. E. AUSTIN, 19 Bridge Street.

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY COLLINS and FAIRBANKS HATS

We have the only complete line to be found in Lowell.

ARTHUR J. CUMMISKEY, 69 Merrimack Street.

SCHOOL SHOES For Boys and Girls

Shoes that will stand the strain of HARD WEAR AT EASY PRICES.

EAGLE SHOE STORE

215 DUTTON STREET.

J. J. LONERGAN. - - Prop.

COOL EVENINGS ARE COMING!

Why not order your light weight overcoat now and save a few dollars? Our unlined heavy coverts are dandies.

DAVIS & NICKERSON,

Tailors, 9 CENTRAL STREET.

Now Goods Arriving Every Week.

DO NOT HEAT YOUR BLOOD

Until it is almost a fever by trying to bake your bread through hot weather, as you will find this poor economy; but have

PETER WATSON

call at your home, and for less than it would cost you to bake it yourself, you can get his celebrated cream bread, or pastry. Three delivery teams run to all parts of the city Retail stores at

52 to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

Try our "BIG TWELVE" brand of flour, the best in the city.

C. B. Coburn & Co.

Are You Going to Carry a TORCH In the Parades, this Campaign?

If not, ILLUMINATE your house and grounds.

Torches, Lanterns, and Candles of all kinds.

63 AND 67 MARKET STREET.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, OR PORTER

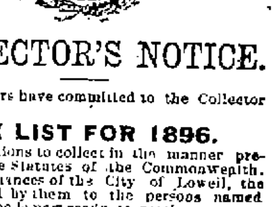
TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 98 and 102 Lakeview Avenue

Telephone Number 474-4.

TAXES



COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The assessors have committed to the Collector of taxes the

TAX LIST FOR 1896.

With instructions to collect in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Commonwealth, and the Ordinances of the City of Lowell, the sums assessed by them to the persons named therein, and he is now ready to receive payment of said Taxes at his office in City Hall.

When a Poll Tax only is assessed, the Tax is due, and if not paid forthwith, the Collector will proceed to collect the Tax as directed by the General Statutes.

WARRANTS will be promptly issued for the collection of Poll Taxes.

SUMMONS, bearing costs, will be issued against delinquent Poll and Personal Tax Payers on or about November 1st.

INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be charged upon all Taxes which remain unpaid October 20, 1896, until the same shall be paid; and such interest shall be added to and considered a part of said taxes. Poll Taxes are assessed on every male inhabitant above the age of 20 years. On undivided real estate each heir is liable for the whole tax. An error in the name of the person taxed does not defeat the collection of the Tax. Each partner is liable for the whole Tax assessed under the partnership name.

The assessors are now distributing Tax Bills. If any ratable inhabitant, by removing his residence since the 1st day of May, or from any cause, should not receive his Tax Bill, he must consider the Tax demanded by this notice, and a new bill will be made out on application at the office of the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes if a Tax has been assessed.

All who preserve their Tax Bills and bring them when they come to pay, will save the time of making a new bill and facilitate the business of the office.

THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR 1896 IS $15.00 ON $1000.

Office Hours: From 9 o'clock a.m. to 3 p.m. For the convenience of the Tax paying public the office of the Collector will be open in the evening as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 13, inclusive, 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 20, inclusive, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.

Look for your Tax Bill at your place of residence May 1st, 1896, and bring it with you.

CHARLES F. COBURN,

City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—5:26; sets, 5:51.
Length of day—12h. 25m.
Moon sets—morn.
Full sea—6:15 a. m.; 7:00 p. m.
Forecast for New England: Generally fair; cooler; northerly winds.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 57	6 00	*7 07
6 20	7 45	6 30	7 55
6 50	8 05	6 40	*7 40
*7 01	7 55	*7 00	9 11
*7 18	8 02	*8 20	*9 10
*7 27	8 32	*9 00	*9 40
*7 33	8 50	*9 20	§10 05
7 40	8 55	10 00	11 15
*7 45	8 25	10 15	11 58
*8 50	9 49	12 25	§12 27
9 00	10 20	12 00	§12 50
9 40	10 40	*1 00	§1 28
11 00	12 00	*1 15	§1 52
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 15	1 05	*3 00	§3 27
1 40	2 50	3 30	4 48
3 00	4 25	4 15	§5 32
*§3 00	4 45	4 50	§5 55
*4 10	4 55	*5 00	5 41
4 25	5 39	5 25	§6 22
§5 22	6 15	5 50	7 05
5 33	6 53	6 15	7 35
*§6 24	7 10	*7 30	§8 10
*§7 47	8 20	*8 00	§8 40
§8 45	9 40	10 15	11 25
		11 20	12 25

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 18	8 02	9 15	§3 02
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 16	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 22	7 30	§8 10
§5 38	7 00	8 00	§8 40
		9 00	§5 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 01	7 30	8 35
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 35	11 45
10 55	12 02	1 50	1 08
12 05	1 07	2 15	3 10
12 45	1 54	3 20	4 20
2 31	3 41	3 40	4 50
2 55	4 02	4 25	5 45
4 05	5 23	6 01	6 20
5 10	6 43	6 05	7 09
6 15	7 03	6 35	7 48
7 00	8 02	9 10	10 41
9 35	10 44	11 15	12 15

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 10
12 05	1 27	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 29	5 00	6 27
5 30	6 50	8 40	9 40
8 45	9 55		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex Street station only.

LOCAL NEWS.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

T. C. Lee, fire insurance, Donovan bl'd.

The army worm is getting in its work in Centralville.

F. G. Pardington, a former shoe black is conducting a series of meetings at the Shattuck street mission.

Building materials are very low. You can get all season's supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, at low figures.

Send your orders for winter coal by postal or telephone to Rourke & Sullivan, 984 Gorham street. They guarantee satisfaction.

Best coal at lowest prices at E. A. Wilson's, corner of Bridge and Merrimack streets, Hunels' building. If you have no time to call, telephone.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Central street, will sell at "special bargain" prices, on Thursday of this week, about 50 dozen men's, women's and children's outing flannel nightgowns, which were made up to sell at 75c. to $1.50 each. We offer this entire lot at 49, 50, 59 and 99c. each. Come on Thursday.

Police Commission Hearing.

The police board will meet tomorrow night and hold a public hearing on the charges brought against Officers Quinn and Breen.

New High School Teacher.

Miss Mary O'Connor, a graduate of Boston university, has been appointed a teacher in the high school. At the school yesterday 721 pupils were registered. The school will seat only 735 pupils.

BASE BALL.

The Tigers of Adams street would like to arrange a game with the T. R. and T.'s of North Billerica, Saturday, on the North common. The Tigers will give them a fair show as any other team we have given. The Tigers want them to come to terms before Thursday night. Send all challenges to J. J. Keating, 510 Adams street.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

A New One Opened and One Will Be Moved.

School Committeeman Everett has opened a kindergarten school at the Franklin schoolhouse.

The kindergarten now in Mechanics' hall will be moved to the Mann school building in deference to the wishes of many parents whose children attend the school, and also to insure a large class.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED.

While Playing on the Banks of the Concord He Fell In.

While playing on the Bank of the Concord river at the foot of Pond street, about 5 o'clock last evening, a little boy named McGillian fell into the river and was drowned.

Some boys who were nearby waded out and recovered the body. Undertaker Brooks took charge of it.

The child was about 4 years of age, and his mother, who lives on Pond street, works in the mills every day.

A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Will Be Held in Billerica Next Friday and Saturday.

A teachers' institute, under the direction of the state board of education will be held in the Pollard school building, Billerica, next Friday and Saturday.

Friday's program is as follows:

9.00 a. m.—Opening exercises.

9.10 a. m.—Mind training, A. K. Whitcomb.

10.10 a. m.—Arithmetic (grammar section), George A. Walton.

10.10 a. m.—Drawing (primary section), Henry T. Bailey.

11.10 a. m.—History (grammar section), A. W. Edson.

11.10 a. m.—Geography (primary section) F. F. Murdock.

1.15 p. m.—Swedish gymnastics, with class, A. Lillian Warren.

1.30 p. m.—Geography (grammar section), Mr. Murdock.

1.30 p. m.—Round table (primary section.

2.30 p. m.—Drawing (grammar section), Mr. Bailey.

2.30 p. m.—Reading and literature (primary section), Gertrude Edmund.

3.30 p. m.—Address, Horace Mann, Frank A. Hill.

Friday evening at 7.30. Address at the town hall by Rev. A. E. Winship.

The program for Saturday's session, which will be attended by Lowell teachers, is as follows:

9.00 a. m.—Principles and methods, John W. Dickinson.

10.00 a. m.—Child study (grammar section), Will S. Monroe.

10.00 a. m.—Nature study (primary section), A. C. Boyden.

11.00 a. m.—Grammar (grammar section), Robert C. Metcalf.

11.00 a. m.—Child study (primary section), Mr. Monroe.

New Crop Teas.

We have just received several lines of new crop teas, which are very choice. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, No. 68 Merrimack street.

Dr. C. H. Cohen DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

DYNAMITE PLOTS

Will Work Great Injury to Ireland.

THE DETECTIVES WELL POSTED BY INFORMERS

On Incipient Schemes in the United States.

London, Sept. 16.—More attention is being paid to the details of the alleged dynamite conspiracy than any other affair, not excepting the situation in Turkey. In reply to inquiries at Scotland Yard as to the methods pursued in shadowing the plotters, and as to how it happened that the authorities were so well informed of the plans of the plotters in advance, it was stated that the work had been done in the United States by the Pinkerton agents, who had for years forwarded, every week, the fullest reports of every meeting of any revolutionary body in the United States, particularly in Chicago and New York. The espionage maintained on gatherings in those two cities is remarkably complete. There is a full file in Scotland Yard, of all resolutions, documents, etc., pertaining to the gatherings, and full descriptions of the members, and their actions.

Though the action of the police, in three cases, was precipitated, owing to the heavy drinking and and foolish talking of Tynan, there has been the greatest possible activity on their part since, in order to round up the minor plotters. It is for this reason that Chief Inspector Melville of Scotland Yard, who has been so prominent before in the pursuit of the dynamite plotters, and Inspector Quinn have gone to the continent, and Inspector Mallin, who is the head of the political section of the Dublin police, is on his way to London. Chief Inspector Melville will also direct the search for bombs, of which the authorities allege numbers were manufactured near Antwerp. None of these have yet been discovered, however.

It is a notable fact that the police authorities of Paris express great scorn for the idea that there was any connection between any plot that Tynan may have concocted and an attempt upon the life of the czar. The elaborate tale of collusion between the Fenians and continental anarchists and Russian nihilists is laughed at in Paris, although the authorities of Scotland Yard are using this story as much as they possibly can, in order to influence the French authorities to surrender Tynan. It is perfectly evident that Scotland Yard itself shares the French view of the alleged Fenian-nihilist combination, as there has been no change in the preparations already made to guard the czar upon his forthcoming visit to London. The preparations are the same as those usually made upon the visit of any foreign sovereign to London.

Orders were given yesterday that Edward Bell should be continually watched, as it is feared that his hard drinking will bring on an attack of delirium tremens. As an untried prisoner, having plenty of money, he is allowed to order everything that he desires to drink.

The Irish leaders in London and Dublin regard the arrests of the alleged dynamite plotters with consternation. A project has been on foot ever since the adjournment of parliament to obtain the release of all the Irish political prisoners—a project which was encouraged by the recent action of the government in releasing from Portland prison Gallagher, Whitehead, Daly and Levany. It was intended to inaugurate a great demonstration in behalf of the prisoners and an agitation in the press, followed by a fierce attack in the house of commons in January. The disclosures in connection with the arrests are considered unfavorable to the success of this plan.

In an interview, the president of the Amnesty association says: "The arrests are a matter of indifference to the United States, except for their probable effect on the Irish movement. The followers of Tynan are the enemies of Ireland, and this association will not raise a penny for their defense. It cannot compromise itself by any connection with them."

The Dublin Independent says: The so-called plot is more like a plot against Ireland. The release of some of the Irish political prisoners accused of dynamite offenses had no sooner called forth some protests in England than these sensational arrests in connection with a new plot was announced. We emphatically protest against the deliberate effort being made to turn this plot against Ireland and the unfortunates now in prison.

A dispatch from Boulogne says that Tynan was taken before the public prosecutor yesterday, and was interrogated as to the murders of Burke and Cavendish, in Phoenix park, Dublin, in 1882. Tynan, in reply, denied that he took any active part in the murders. Subsequent to the examination, several Scotland Yard men had an interview with the public prosecutor, who assured them that the French authorities would render them every assistance to bring the culprits to justice. Tynan has been allowed to see no one, nor was he allowed to consult or employ counsel to appear at this examination.

Heading Off Dervishes.

[Copyright, 1896.]

Fereig, Soudan, Sept. 16.—A detachment of the Staffordshire regiment and the Camel corps belonging to the Nile expedition, have been sent forward from here, ahead of the main advance of the expedition, to check the operations of a body of dervish raiders, whose headquarters is at Kormok, where the dervishes concentrated a considerable force for the purpose of making a stand against the British advance.

Gladstone and the Armenians.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Liverpool Reform club, urging the organization of a mass meeting in behalf of the Armenians, and stating, that if desired, it might be possible for him to take part in the proceedings.

Brigands' Big Game.

Volo, Greece, Sept. 16.—A band of Bulgarian brigands, armed with dynamite bombs, near Seres, in Macedonia, have carried off the brother of the Austrian consul at that place, and also a wealthy Greek landed proprietor.

Baseball.

At Washington—Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 1.

At Louisville—Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 12.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 6. Game called on account of darkness.

The Medal Medicine Is the Model Medicine.

The only medal awarded to sarsaparilla at the World's Fair, 1893, at Chicago, was awarded to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SULLIVAN ARRESTED.

Rumors That He May Be Mixed Up In Dynamite Scheme.

New York, Sept. 16.—It was rumored late last night, that Alexander Sullivan of Chicago, whose name figured so conspicuously, though indefinitely, in the Cronin murder case, had been arrested in Paris, at the instance of the English police. In connection with the rumor, The World's Chicago correspondent telegraphed the following: "Alexander Sullivan went abroad two months ago, to Carlsbad, so it is said. Saturday night last, his wife, Margaret Sullivan, the newspaper writer, was stricken with apoplexy, and is now very ill. She said that he was to sail today from Bremen. She cannot be seen. Nothing definite is known here, though it is rumored that Sullivan is in trouble. The belief is, that Mrs. Sullivan's attack was caused by some distressing news contained in a cablegram. It is said by Irishmen here that Sullivan would not have gone into any dynamiting scheme now. It is possible that he might have been arrested, on the theory that he was an Irish Invincible, but there is no evidence that he ever was, even remotely, connected with the Invincibles."

Defaulter and Deserter.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 16.—For some days past the accounts of Richard H. Green, Jr., chief bookkeeper of the Farmers' National bank of this city, have been undergoing an investigation, which has revealed a defalcation amounting to from $10,000 to $15,000. He is reported to have lived lavishly on $1000, and returned but two days ago from his wedding tour to Niagara, having been married Sept. 7. He evidently heard of the investigation, and has decamped, leaving his bride behind.

Fifty Thousand Saw It.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 16.—The prearranged collision, which has been so extensively advertised, took place yesterday, at Crush, 14 miles from here, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway. There were six cars in the rear of each engine, and the wreck of both engines, as well as seven cars, was complete. Nine of the spectators were badly injured by falling wreckage, two probably fatally. It is estimated that probably 50,000 witnessed the collision.

Clamor For Death Sentence.

Madrid, Sept. 16.—The newspapers here protest against the supreme court's annulling the death sentence passed upon the crew of the Competitor. The government is now negotiating with the United States on the subject of the jurisdiction of the Habana court-martial. The decision will not be given out for several months, and cannot entail the death sentence. Great irritation is felt here and in Habana.

Rowe Gets Twelve Years.

St. Paul, Sept. 16.—Chester Rowe, the Iowa defaulting treasurer, who, with his brother, made such a stubborn extradition fight in Mexico, was yesterday convicted, and sent to prison for a term of 12 years. The brother, Richard Rowe, is still contesting his case in the United States court of appeals.

Looks Bad For Peary.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 16.—The American cryolite bark Salina has put in here, having been for 153 days trying to reach south Greenland. They failed, owing to constant contention with the ice, and could not get beyond lat. 65 N. This does not improve Peary's prospects for reaching Bowdoin bay.

Warning to Canadians.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—An extra official gazette was issued yesterday, with a proclamation warning the Canadians against fitting out a military expedition to aid the Cubans, and calling attention to the foreign enlistment act of 1870, in which Great Britain forbids this.

Where Is the Ethelred?

Boston, Sept. 16.—No news of the steamer Ethelred, which is now six days overdue, has been received; but her owners are hopeful, and they state that the vessel has weathered many more severe storms than those of the past 10 days.

Heavy Gold Withdrawals.

London, Sept. 16.—Apart from the withdrawal from the Bank of England of £74,000 in gold for the United States yesterday, a leading broker bought £25,000 in gold in the open market.

Pledged to No Candidate.

Denver, Sept. 16.—The National Association of Postoffice Clerks adopted resolutions declaring that it is a wholly non-partisan organization and that "it promises its support to no candidate in any political contention." This action was taken because Mr. Bryan was reported to have been pledged the support of the association.

Reed's Friends Made Happy.

Portland, Me., Sept. 16.—Speaker Reed has been flooded with congratulatory messages on his unprecedented plurality of 10,446 in the First district. Messages have come to him from all over the country, and from people of all degrees of fame, including McKinley and Hobart as well as from many Democrats of the National party.

Thinning Out Armenians.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—While the efforts of the powers to obtain a regulation to ensure the safety of the Armenians have thus far proved a failure, the arrests and deportations of those people is hurried on with redoubled fury. The apprehensive state of the public mind in Constantinople is shown by the frequent panics, accompanied by the closing of shops, etc.

Off For Gibraltar.

New York, Sept. 16.—United States cruiser Bancroft left her anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday and passed quarantine, outward bound, at 2:10. The Bancroft's first stop will be Fayal, Azores, thence to Gibraltar, where Lieutenant Commander Belknap will report to Rear Admiral Selfridge.

Hard Fighting In Macedonia.

Athens, Sept. 16.—A band of insurgents have been defeated at Krupista, Macedonia. Several of them were killed, and many prisoners were captured. The Turkish authorities have drawn a double cordon of troops across the frontier, but re-enforcements for the insurgents are arriving by sea.

GOING TO BRAZIL

Canadian Emigrants Disregard Solemn Warnings.

PITIFUL SCENE AT THE FINAL DEPARTURE.

Officials Alarmed at the Great Exodus.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—Scenes of the greatest excitement took place at the sailing of the steamer Moravia, yesterday. The boat left for Santos, Brazil, with a large number of Canadian immigrants, some of whom were virtually kidnapped, under false pretenses. At first, 1000 were to have sailed, but the publication of documents from the English consul general in Brazil, to the effect that the country where they were going is entirely unfit for any Englishman to live in, and that if not stricken down by fever, they could hardly earn enough to feed themselves, somewhat changed the complexion of affairs. The civic and Dominion authorities tried to devise some means of preventing the misguided people from going, but it appears they were utterly powerless. Fully 10,000 people watched the boat leave, and some of the parting scenes were heartrending in the extreme. In some cases, wives refused to go after they had entered the ships, and were locked in the cabins by their husbands, and in several instances the people went on shore again with their belongings at the very last moment.

These people, wives, fathers and children, have been drummed up, in and about this city, by Brazilian immigration agents, whose statements of the country have been shown to be exaggerated. So quickly and quietly has the scheme been worked, that there was no chance to warn the emigrants, though the matter was taken up by both the civic authorities, the federal parliament, as well as the priests, at the last moment. The newspapers, however, sounded a warning note Monday night and yesterday, reducing the number of intending emigrants to 300, who are contracted to work in San Paulo sugar plantations.

The relatives of those on board pleaded and harrangued the foolish passengers to remain in Canada, and cheer after cheer went up as various waverers descended to the gangplank. Mayor Smith made a speech to those on shipboard, telling them they were being deceived. When the moment for casting off came, the excitement was at fever heat, and the dockmen were hardly allowed to cast off the lines. At this time several exciting jumps were taken, to and from the ship, by waverers on board and on shore. One girl jumped from the ship into her mother's arms. At 12:30, the die was cast, and the Moravia was borne down the St. Lawrence, with her living freight, the first of the kind ever to go from the Dominion.

In the house of commons, at Ottawa, yesterday, Mr. Bergeron (Opposition) pointed out that many people were to sail from Montreal for Brazil, and he asked what the Dominion government had done in the matter. Premier Laurier stated that the government could not prevent people leaving Canada, if they were determined to do so, but at the same time they advised their immigration agent in Montreal to look into the matter, and to endeavor to persuade the people against going to Brazil. The government has also communicated with the church authorities, telling them to advise their flocks against being deluded into leaving the country.

"Splendid Isolation" Again?

London, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg calls attention to the extremely anti-English tone of the Russian press. "While Russophobia," he says, "is waning in England, Anglophobia is growing in Russia, as instance even the czar's coldness." The Times' Vienna correspondent notes a similar tone on the part of the leading Austrian organs, which accuse England of secret designs in Turkey.

Big Mining Deal.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 16.—Charles F. Fishback, one of the owners of the Seattle Evening Times, yesterday sold to the British Northwest Gold Mining company property in the Cariboo (B. C.) district, the consideration being $5,000,000. It is said the men making the purchase represent J. E. Addicks and E. F. J. Gaynor of New York, representing the Gould interests.

Maine Pythians' Encampment.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 16.—The First regiment of the Knights of Pythias of Maine is holding its encampment here. The city is handsomely decorated in honor of the event. This morning there was a grand street parade. During the afternoon athletic events will be held at the Augusta Driving park. This evening a grand Pythian ball will be enjoyed in city hall.

Russia Is Interested.

Rome, Sept. 16.—Peace has been concluded by Italy with Abyssinia. Menelik demanded 2,016,000 lira (about $400,000), not as ransom, but as compensation for the cost of maintaining his prisoners. The restriction of the limits of Erythria was also demanded. In exchange for the opening up of commercial relations, Russia supported these conditions.

Britishers Want to See It.

London, Sept. 16.—A meeting of the directors of the National Sporting club will be called early next week, in order to consider the suggestion made to the club of offering a purse for a fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. It is believed that the club, on the whole, is favorable to the idea.

The Brookfield Bank Case.

Boston, Sept. 16.—In the supreme court yesterday, the second report of the receiver of the Brookfield Savings bank, George W. Johnson, was submitted. It recommended that a dividend of 20 per cent, which will entail about $14,000, be paid to the depositors. The court took the matter under consideration. If the recommendation is adopted, it will make a total of 50 per cent being paid to the depositors.

Passenger Rates Away Down.

Boston, Sept. 16.—The low rates which the steamship lines running from here to the provinces, put into effect last week, are still in force, and a settlement has not yet been reached. One company threatens to cut rates from the provinces to Boston, and unless an understanding is had before Sept. 22, it is probable more cutting will begin. The lowest rate from here to Halifax and return is $2.

PLAIN STREET SCHOOL.

Sessions Are Being Held in a Polling Booth.

Some of the pupils of the old Plain street school attend sessions in the church opposite the old schoolhouse and the remainder are quartered in a polling booth erected on the lot of land where the old school stood.

NORTH BILLERICA.

Concert by the Talbot Mills band Thursday evening, Sept. 17th.

These Were Fish.

You may talk about your fishermen and their luck, but you should have seen the mess brought home yesterday morning by Andrew Pendergast and Maurice Johnson of the Tivoli Fishing club which taught Charlie McDonald what he knows about the sport. Andy and Maurice went out Monday afternoon, they will not say where and returned in the morning with 45 big perch, the biggest perch the reporter ever saw and two pickerel one weighing three pounds and the other slightly over two. They claim to have caught them in the "Middlesex canal near Woburn," but that's only a fish story.

Lakeview Bowling.

The Lowells defeated the Dracuts in an uneven match on Lakeview alleys last evening. Kelley and Fullerton were away up. The score was 2423 to 2205.

The Bankers found the Eurekas more than easy. The score was: Bankers, 2405; Eurekas, 2173.

Contract Awarded.

The committee on lands and buildings received the following bids for the foundation of the new Lexington avenue school: Benjamin Brown, $450; J. A. Simpson, $820; Cyrus Dorton, $650. The contract was awarded to Benjamin Brown.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Great Britain is urged to take steps to prevent the spread of cholera in India.

Fines, aggregating $400, were imposed on six Boston men for violating the milk law.

Dan McLeod defeated Tom McMahon in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at Detroit.

John H. Green was sentenced to the Boston house of correction for 18 months for forgery.

Enoch Pratt, Baltimore's philantropic octogenarian merchant and banker, is slowly dying.

The cornerstone of the new cathedral at Charlottetown, P. E. I., was laid by Bishop McDonald.

The Peterson Lumber company's mills, near Alcove, Ala., together with 1,000,000 feet of lumber, were burned.

The Concord (N. H.) Commercial club voted to hold a trade week, beginning Oct. 12 and lasting three days.

The treasury yesterday lost $5100 in gold coin and $30,400 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $114,042,963.

T. J. Southard, shipbuilder of world-wide fame, died at Richmond, Me.. He was a member of the state senate during the war.

The third-rail system of the New York, New Haven and Hartford has proved so successful that great extensions will be made next season.

Dr. William Thayer Smith has been appointed dean of Dartmouth medical college by the trustees, to fill the place of the late Carleton P. Frost.

The crew of the bark Monte Tabor, suspected of the murder of the captain and mate, off Highland light, can only be held by order of the Italian government, under whose flag they sailed.

Another Poacher Seized.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Telegrams received by the minister of marine and fisheries report that the sealing vessel Viva was seized in Behring sea by the cruiser Rush, for infraction of article 1 of the Paris award.

He Scooped In Stamps.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Thomas M. Joy, hailing from New York, was charged in a local police court yesterday with obtaining postage stamps by false pretenses. He advertised a bicycle to be given away to each of 10 persons sending in the most words made from the letters in the word "overland." Each competitor had to enclose a stamp. The police found 6000 letters at Joy's office, and they also found 1000 other letters addressed to him, but undelivered, in the postoffice. The police cannot find any bicycle named the "Overland." Joy was committed for trial.

WAS IT MURDER?

A Governess Found Drowned at Narragansett Pier and Her Money and Ring Are Gone.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 16.—The death of Miss Julia Sorenson, a German governess, who lost her life at the beach here Monday, is still a mystery. When Miss Sorenson left the house of her employer, Mr. Sherry, she had $50 with her, which she intended taking home. This money was not found on the body, and a police investigation has begun. A valuable ring, which the girl wore a short time before her death, is also missing. Cottagers say they saw a man and woman standing in the vicinity at the time she met her death. Those who saw them say they left the place in great haste.

CASE AGAINST SPAIN

For the Murder of an American Newspaper Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The state department has taken steps to have a thorough investigation made of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Charles Govin, a young American accompanying the Cuban revolutionary army in the capacity of correspondent for a Florida newspaper. It is alleged that, although he was supplied with an American passport and papers to establish his newspaper connection, he was executed on the day following his capture, without an opportunity to claim and exercise his rights, under treaty, as an American citizen.

FLYNN IS DEAD,

As a Result of Self Inflicted Wound When Rejected by His Sweetheart.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 16.—William S. Flynn, the 19-year-old Salem boy, who made a sensational attempt to kill his sweetheart, Miss Alice Wilkins, and himself here last Friday, died last night from his wounds. Flynn shot himself in the head, after failing to kill Miss Wilkins.

Fine Dyeing and French Cleansing

Dyeing of Every Description, all Shades and Black.

BOSTON STEAM DYE HOUSE

F. B. Leed's Agent. Runel's Building, cor. Bridge and Merrimack Street. Ladies' and Gents' garments dyed, cleansed and pressed.

OF OUR CITY'S FINANCES

CITY AUDITOR CHASE ISSUES HIS MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The Pauper Department Has About Exhausted Its Appropriation—Reserved Fund Too Has Taken a Drop—City Cemeteries Account Overdrawn—Department Finances Rather Low in Many Cases.

Last night the members of the city council received copies of a statement of the financial condition of the several department accounts Sept. 1, 1896.

By glancing over it they learned that the balances are not very large. The school appropriation has $55,447.22 left, and to the credit of school houses is the sum of $6141.70.

The appropriation for new schoolhouses which started off with a credit of $166,027.50 has dwindled down to $24,000. There is $14,394.64 left to make additions to the Lincoln school; $3270.25, for the new Lexington avenue school and $11,096.43 for addition to the Plain street school.

Of the original transfer of $50,000 for the new Bartlett school, $40,466.91 has been expended, leaving a balance of $9533.09. But $6.50 has been expended so far from the transfer of $25,000 for the Varnum school addition so that there remains $24,993.50.

The Pine street school transfer of $25,000 has $11,805.08 to work with. The public buildings department is proceeding carefully so far as expending money is concerned and has $3863.55 to carry it through the year.

To the credit of city hall and memorial building stands $1598.85 and the street department can carry on work, that will cost not more than $23,082.31 for that is the limit of its credit.

There will not be much more street watering and the $2890.85 that is left will be sufficient undoubtedly for the remainder of the year.

There is an unexpended balance of $18,772.39 for paving streets. In the extension of Moody street $65,303.46 was expended and but $23.73 is left. The sewer department balance amount to $19,371.16, and the city cemeteries account has been overdrawn to the amount of $28.88. The commons department has a balance of $2,732.83.

The pauper department is not well off, financially speaking. It commenced the year with $71,525.61, and now it has only $200.50, which is probably expended by this time in bills standing against the department for this month.

The police commissioners have the use of $16,756.96 before their appropriation is exhausted, and the fire department has double that, the exact figures being $34,810.17.

So far it has cost $59,382.95 to manage the lighting department and $12,497.76 will have to do the work for the rest of the year.

The printing and advertising appropriation has $2,466.12 to its credit; library, $9,203.42; health department, $3,430.66; water works, $38,411.38; driven well plant, $4090.31; salaries, $10,808.62; state aid, $5,625.77; soldiers' relief, $1664.15.

Because of the transfers made, the reserved fund is rather low, its credit amounting to $35,216.71.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

Will Read Washington's Farewell Address Next Friday.

Supt. Whitcomb has issued a circular letter to teachers of the city, in which he says:

"The national board of the Daughters of the American Revolution have issued an appeal for the suitable recognition of the centenary of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States, Sept. 19, and the Mollie Varnum chapter of Lowell have asked that, as a part of exercises they are planning for that occasion, the address be read in the schools. As the 19th falls on Saturday I suggest Friday for that purpose in schools with pupils old enough to at all appreciate a document which has, probably, influenced a whole country for a hundred years more powerfully than any other address representing the views of a single person, which has ever been issued in this country."

A STANDING MENACE

To Peace and Health Cured by the Standing Remedy in Lowell.

To those whose employment requires constant standing come evils arising from organs unable to stand the years of strain without crying out. The kidneys feel the strain of such occupations sooner and more keenly than any other. Located directly under the small of the back on each side of the spine, they produce backache as it is termed, and of the kind that increases in duration and intensity until life is made wretched. Following close on the heels of backache come urinary troubles and irregularities, not only painful but dangerous and disagreeable beyond measure. Under such conditions do you wonder that many take interest in a subject much written about today, "Is life worth living?" The sick answer, No; the well laugh at the absurdity of the question. Health determines it.

Mrs. Mary Traynor residing at 28 Pearl street, Lowell, has stood all day for years at a spooling machine. This brought kidney backache, which later developed by urinary trouble into a worse stage. Health and added weight seemed to return when taking a rest in the country during vacation, only to be rapidly lost again on return to work. Her back ached incessantly, dizziness and headache, and a constant desire to sit down, and torture to rise again. The urine was high colored with reddish deposit and inflammation of membranes. She adds: "I did not know what to do, having doctored without success, and I was discouraged. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and although I had little faith in them, I got a box at Ellingwood & Co's, Merrimack and Central streets, and after a few doses I felt very much better, and continuing their use, the backache left me, the stiffness was gone, my head was clear, I have no urinary trouble whatever and I feel like another person.

For sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

A Well Established Profitable Business,

ON MERRIMACK STREET FOR SALE AT

SANBORN & DONOVAN'S

Room 1, Swan's Block, Central street. Bad debts of all kinds collected. Telephone 66-5.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of David Lavigne, late of Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to 99 Ford street.

VIRGINIA LAVIGNE, Adm.

Lowell, September 15, 1896.

THE POLICE BOARD

Held a Meeting and Transacted Much Business.

At a meeting of the board of police, Tuesday night, John H. Butrick was granted a druggists' license at No. 391 Middlesex street, that at No. 122 Middlesex street was revoked. The board refused to license him a door in the rear.

Job wagon licenses were granted to John Connerton, on Lawrence street; and George H. Scovill on Bledgett street.

Common victuallers' licenses were granted the following: Emma Robinson, 43 Moody street; Mary Fitzgerald, 27 Kirk street; Melissa Chabbourne, 125 Prince street; Lilla Kane, 318 Central street; Annie Bent, 45 Mood street.

John Rourke was granted a hack license; Antoine Sakalowski a pool table license, at 604 Middlesex street.

Special police officers for the agricultural fair were appointed as follows without pay from the city: John R. Evans, Edward Flynn, J. E. Frenette, Henry G. Coburn.

It was voted that the superintendent be instructed to notify all coupe and hack drivers to wear badges designating the particular class of vehicles they drive. This is for the protection of the public.

Leave to withdraw was granted Fred G. McGregor as an auctioneer at Pattee's stable on Warren street, the street being too narrow to allow of the speeding of horses.

The license of Delphine Dupont as a common victualler, corner of Cabot and Moody streets, was revoked.

The superintendent of police has notified all boarding house keepers, who cater to transient customers, to take out a common victualler's license, according to law. Those who do not conform this restriction are subject to a fine of $100. The law gives no appeal from this. All licenses of this character are granted free and who desire them can receive them by applying to the clerk of the Police Board.

Street Department Barrels.

Several barrels, each capable of holding 400 pounds of street sweepings, have been added to the street department.

The barrels may be pushed along and when full are to be emptied into the gutter, whence the refuse will be taken.

Auction sale of jewelry every evening at Green's, 38 Merrimack street. You can big bargains. J. F. Murphy, auctioneer.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

WRIGHT & REMILLARD

Late employed at Mrs. C. Cote, dressmaker, as first hands, announce to the public that they opened Dressmaking Rooms at No. 300 Suffolk street, Colley's Block. They promise first class satisfaction to their customers.

Lizzie Wright. Corinne Remillard.

YOUNG LADY

Bicyclist Ran Into a Team to Escape a Car.

A young lady bicyclist ran into one of J. M. Wilson's teams on Chelmsford street and the intersection of Thorndike yesterday afternoon while attempting to get out of the way of a car. She was badly bruised about the head and her wheel was demolished.

It's a Good Idea

to have your table fare wholesome and delicious as well as economical;—in other words, to use

COTTOLENE

Sold everywhere.

Nippy Nights Now

and then make thoughts of

OVERCOATS

pertinent and comfortable. You may not be ready to buy just yet, but when you are don't get out last season's coat and try to brush away the shabby look; instead, call on this stock of ours. Now we haven't said a word about buying. You need not commence to talk about the expense. Our sole idea and desire is just to get you to look at our Fall Stock of Overcoats.

Uncle Sam is With Us.

Sub Station No. 1 of the Lowell Post Office service is located in our store for the convenience of the public. When you come in to do business with Uncle Sam take a little time and look around the store. Don't be afraid of bothering us, we have to be bothered.

O'HEARN & DOWD

31 to 39 Merrimack Street.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

We Have Over 100 Styles on the Floor To-Day. The Woods are

Oak, Ash, Mahogany, White Enamel, Curly Birch and Bird's Eye Maple,

Together With a Vast Display of

Iron and Brass Beds

3—LOTS THAT ARE GENUINE BARGAINS—3

LOT 1. Antique Oak Finished Chamber Suites, bed 6 feet 2 inches high, dresser 43x20, mirror 28x22, commode 31x16, table 24x24, 4 chairs, 1 rocker, only $15.75 per set.

LOT 2. Ash Chamber Suites, Elaborately Carved Dresser with mirror 49x18, combination commode, only $19.00 per set.

LOT 3. Solid Oak Suites, dresser 42x21, dresser and commode have swell tops, chairs and tables nicely finished, would be cheap at $30, only $22.50 per set.

Dining Room Elegance! Special Lots Ready To-day.

Sideboards 4 feet long, 6 1-2 feet high, polished in first-class manner, heavy carved, would be cheap at $26, only $20.00 each

Dining Room Set complete. Consisting of sideboard, 8 foot extension table, 6 dining chairs, all solid oak. This lot will